

BARODA ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1931-32

(1st Part - 1st 1/2 1931 - July 1932)



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Baroda,
12th March 1933.

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the administration report for the year 1931-32.

A resumé of the important activities of the year is contained in Chapter X of the report.

The fall in the prices of agricultural produce continued to affect the financial position of the State. The expenditure of the State was reviewed and there was a reduction in the expenditure incurred in the departments of land revenue, Palace etc., while the normal growth under education, co-operation, sanitation etc. was maintained. There was a surplus on the year's working.

The development departments extended their beneficent activities. The Agricultural department continued its work on cotton in all the districts and on wheat in the Mehsana district with marked success. It also took up in the year research work on the root rot in cotton. The policy of the Co-operative department is one of consolidation and strengthening of existing societies. The movement gained slightly in strength as shown by the increase in share capital, members' deposits and the percentage of recovery of overdues; but it requires careful watching in view of the effects of the depression. Weaving, calico-printing and lacquer work were among the industries which received a stimulus under the guidance of the department of Industries. The Development Board did useful work in reviewing policies and co-ordinating the activities of these departments.

The larger industries-textiles, dyeing works, cement etc.-did well.

The scheme of well sinking sanctioned by Your Highness continued to evoke public response. Loans were sanctioned for 87 wells of which 36 were completed in the year.

Problems relating to elementary education were attacked on the same lines as in previous years. The measures adopted are described in Chapter VIII of the report and these have assisted in improving the quality of education. The village library movement received a stimulus, one hundred new libraries being formed in the year.

Among the activities of local self-governing bodies should be mentioned (i) the feeder roads programme executed by prant panchayats (ii) the borings for artesian and sub-artesian supplies by the Mehsana and Baroda prant panchayats and (iii) the comprehensive programme of wells in villages (518 villages) adopted by the panchayats and partially carried out in the year. The anti-malarial operations in Baroda, Navsari and Vyara were continued.

The Okha Port continued to develop on sound lines. The Okha salt works increased their output in the year.

The relations between the different communities in the State continued to be harmonious.

I remain,

Your Highness' most obedient and loyal servant,

V. T. Krishnamachari,

Dewan.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
MAP OF THE BARODA STATE	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL	1-19
A.—AREA AND POPULATION	1
B.—THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION... ..	3
The Executive Council... ..	5
The Huzur Kamdar	6
Inter-departmental Conferences	6
The Auction Committee	6
The Services Committee	7
The Secretariat Library... ..	7
The Raj Daftardar	9
C.—THE PALACE	10
D.—RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERN- MENT	11
General	11.
Extradition	11
Agriculture	12
Agricultural Research	12
Indian States' Enquiry Committee	13
Refund of excise duty	13
Railways	13
Visit of the Trade Commissioner	14
Passports	14
E.—ADMINISTRATION OF OKHAMANDAL	14
II.—PROTECTION	20-82
A.—LEGISLATION	20
A. The Legislative Council... ..	20

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
Nyayamantri Office	21
Infant Marriage Prevention Act...	26
B.—JUSTICE	28
Extraordinary Appellate Jurisdiction ...	28
The Khatanihaya Sadar Adalat...	30
The Judiciary	31
Reforms	33
Income and Expenditure	33
Civil work in general	34
Varisht Court	35
District Courts	36
Munsiffs' Courts	37
Village Munsiffs	38
The Panchayats	38
The Conciliators	39
Criminal justice	39
Varisht Court	40
District Courts	41
Magistrates' Courts	42
Panchayat Courts	43
Inamdars	43
Private persons invested with magis- terial powers	44
Recent social and welfare legislation ...	44
C.—THE ARMY	46
D.—THE POLICE	50
Crimes	57
General	67
E.—PEACE AND ORDER	68
F.—PRESS REPORT	70
G.—EXTRADITION	72
H.—PRISON	74
I.—REGISTRATION	76

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
J.—COURTS OF WARDS	78
K.—RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	80
III.—FINANCE	83-91
Receipts	85
Disbursements	87
<i>Diagram showing the proportion of expenditure on various heads</i> ...	<i>facing page 87</i>
IV.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND	
REVENUE	92-126
A.—LAND REVENUE PROPER	92
Constitution of the Revenue Department	92
Administrative arrangement	92
General condition	95
<i>Graph showing variation in rain-fall</i>	<i>facing page 95</i>
Land revenue	96
Miscellaneous	104
B.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND	106
Survey Settlement	106
Barkhah	110
Giras	111
Boundary branch	112
Railway demarcation	114
Compensation	115
Attached Estates	116
C.—OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE	118
Excise	118
Opium	121
Customs and Port dues	123
Salt	124
Cotton transport	125
Stamps	125
V.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT	127-136
A.—LOCAL BOARDS	127

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
B.—“B” CLASS MUNICIPALITIES	131
C.—“A” CLASS MUNICIPALITIES	132
The Baroda City Municipality	132
Income	133
Expenditure	134
Other municipalities	134
VI.—INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE	137-190
A.—AGRICULTURE	137
Agricultural	139
Research	140
Comparative field tests	140
Rural reconstruction centre	141
Agricultural stations	141
Dairy and cattle breeding farm at Ma- karpura	144
Propaganda work	145
Agricultural education	147
Agricultural engineering... ..	147
<i>Diagram showing the total number</i> <i>of successful wells bored ... facing page</i>	147
Veterinary	148
<i>Chart showing expenditure on</i> <i>veterinary dispensaries... ... facing page</i>	148
B.—COMMERCE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES	149
Okha Port development	150
Industries... ..	151
Calico printing	153
Hand looms and power looms	154
Hand spinning	155
Tanning	156
Boiler and factory	156
Joint stock companies and benevolent societies	158

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
Patents and designs	161
Commercial intelligence and statistical information	161
Development Board	163
Press and Stationery	163
C.—CO-OPERATION	165
<i>Chart showing the progress of the co-operative movement ... facing page</i>	166
<i>Chart showing the financial pro- gress of the co-operative move- ment in the Baroda State ... facing page</i>	167
D.—FOREST	177
Working plans	178
Protection from cattle	181
Lac propagation... ..	184
Financial results... ..	187
General	187
E.—THE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT	188
<i>Diagram showing revenue and working cost facing page</i>	188
<i>Diagram showing the financial condition of the Electric Depart- ment facing page</i>	189
VII.—PUBLIC WORKS	191-215
A.—PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH... ..	191
Personnel and organisation	191
Miscellaneous	191
Buildings and Roads	194
Irrigation	196
Water-works	197
District town water-works	198
City and district town drainages	198
Kansar-field drainages	199
Village tanks	199

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
Roads and bridges	200
Buildings... ..	201
B.—RAILWAYS... ..	202
<i>Diagram showing for each year the total capital outlay, gross earnings etc., facing page</i>	202
General	202
<i>Comparative graph showing capital cost and annual expenditure per mile of different N. G. and M. G. railways in Gujarat and Kathiawar facing page</i>	203
Traffic	205
Engineering	208
Locomotive	209
Stores	211
Audit	213
Miscellaneous	214
VIII.—EDUCATION	216-244
Important features	217
Educational institution	218
<i>Diagram showing the educational expenditure facing page</i>	219
Collegiate education	220
Secondary education	221
Technical education	223
Primary education	226
Libraries	236
<i>Diagram showing the progress of libraries and reading-rooms facing page</i>	237
Oriental Institute	239
Rajakiya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	241
Boy scout organisation	242
Museum and picture gallery	243

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
IX.—HEALTH	245-260
A.—MEDICINE	245
The State General Hospital	247
The Chemical Laboratory	251
Medical relief for women	252
Ambulances and pharmacies	253
B.—SANITATION	253
<i>Chapter I.—Deaths and death rates, facing page</i>	253
Concurrence in rural areas	254
Vital statistics	255
<i>Chapter II.—The number of deaths</i>	
<i>from principal causes facing page</i>	255
Infant mortality	255
Maternity and child welfare	256
Death statistics analysed	257
Vaccination	258
Meteorology	258
Special features	259
X.—CONCLUSION	261-266
General Index	267-278

Baroda Administration Report

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

A. Area and population.

The State of Baroda, comprising an area of 8,164 square miles, is situated in the province of Gujarat, in five distinct territorial blocks cut off from each other by large tracts of British territory or of other Indian States. All the four large rivers of this province, namely the Tapti, the Narmada, the Mahi and the Sabarmati, with their tributaries, flow through and drain the territory. The southern district of Navsari lies north and south of the river Tapti, and is interlaced with villages under the Surat Collectorate, stretching on the eastern side to the Khandesh zilla. It has an area of 1,811 square miles, with a population of 4,04,377 and like the other districts is under the administrative control of a Suba whose head-quarters are at the town of Navsari well known as the home of the intelligent and enterprising Parsi community.

The river Narmada with its picturesque banks forms the southern boundary of the Baroda district which contains the capital of the Raj, Baroda - a city of palaces and buildings, of roads well laid out, and parks and recreation grounds finely designed, with flourishing educational and other institutions. This district has an area of 1,933 square miles and a population of 8,24,341.

Further to the north of Ahmedabad lies the largest of the districts, Mehsana, with its historic towns of Patan and Sidhpur with numerous archaeological remains of great interest. It has

an area of 3,068 square miles, and a population of 10,10,007. Its head-quarters are located at Mehsana—a rising town of potential importance, situated on the Rajputana Malwa Railway, and almost in the centre of the district.

Far to the west in Kathiawar lie tracts of land isolated from each other, comprising the divisions of Amreli and Okhamandal with 1,007 square miles and 275 square miles of area and a population of 1,73,948 and 30,334 respectively. Dwarka the head-quarters of Okhamandal, is a place of pilgrimage of all-India renown.

2. The following table gives the area and the population with the number of towns and villages in each district :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population returned in 1931.	Number of towns	Number of inhabited villages.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	1,933	8,24,341	19	823
Mehsana	3,068	10,10,007	16	1,037
Navsari	1,811	4,04,377	9	776
Amreli	1,077	1,73,948	4	242
Okhamandal... ..	275	30,334	2	42
Total	8,164	24,43,007	50	2,920

3. Out of the total population of slightly less than 2½ millions, 21,52,071 or 88·1 are Hindus while the Mahomedans number 1,82,630 or about 7·5 per cent. Tribal religions claim 44,890 according to the latest census, while the numbers of Jains, Parsis and Christians are returned as 48,408, 7,127 and 7,262 respectively. The large fall under “Tribal religions” in the recent census is ascribed to the fact that large numbers of these entered under this head have returned themselves as Hindus.

Thus almost all the religious denominations of India are found in the State. The spread of modern education and of liberal ideas is steadily softening the edges and angularities of

different faiths and the resulting broad sense of toleration reduces the chances of religious tension which was never acute in the State.

4. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture.

According to the latest census, the population classified according to the main occupations shows the following percentages :—

OCCUPATION				PERCENTAGE	
1	Exploitation of mineral and vegetation	...	...	...	70.7
	Exploitation of materials	...	...	...	0.2
3	Industry	...	...	...	10.7
4	Transport	...	...	...	1.3
5	Trade	...	...	...	5.5
6	Public service	...	...	...	1.2
7	Public administration	...	...	...	1.0
8	Profession and liberal arts	...	...	...	2.4
9	Retired persons on their own income	...	...	...	0.5
10	Domestic service	...	...	...	0.7
11	Insufficiently described occupations	...	...	...	5.4
12	Unproductive	...	...	...	0.4

B. The Central Administration.

5. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib being the fountain-head of all power, authority and justice in the State has invested the Executive Council with powers of administration reserving to himself certain powers of ultimate significance.

The Minister and the Naib Dewana
 Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Chari, C. I. E., B. A., B. L., continued to be the President of the Council in his capacity as the Minister of the Baroda State, during the year, except from 16-8-31 to 11-12-31 when he was absent in Europe in connection with the work of the Round Table Conference. During the period, Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, B. A., LL. B., worked as President of the Council. The Minister exercised general supervision over the administration with the

help of the Naib Dewans (the Karma Sachiv and Mantra Sachivs), while he personally administered the affairs of the Political Office, which deals with questions concerning the relations of the State with the British Government and other Indian States.

The following officers worked as Mantra Sachivs.

S. No.	Name of the officer.	From	To	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rao Bahadur Ganesh Balvant Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B.	1- 8-31 12-12-31	15- 8-31 31- 7-32	Was on leave from 18-1-32 to 13-2-32.
2	Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B.	1- 8-31	31- 7-32	Was on leave from 16-11-31 to 28-11-31, 23-12-31 to 31-12-31 and 20-6-32 to 29-6-32

The following table shows the names of officers who worked as Karma Sachiv during the year :—

S. No.	Name.	From	To	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratap Sinh.	1- 8-31 2-12-31	12- 8-31 31- 7-32	Was in Europe from 13-8-31 to 1-12-31; was out of Baroda from 12-2-32 to 21-2-32, 1-3-32 to 17-3-32 and 20-4-32 to 7-6-32.
2	Mr. R. S. Patil, B.A., LL.B.	17- 8-31	1-12-31	

The Huzur Central Office dealt with questions of administration coming from the departments, submitted them to the Karma Sachiv, the Minister or to the Council for orders and communicated the orders passed to the departments concerned for execution. The Central Office was composed of three sections: Revenue, Protection and General organised on secretariat lines.

6. The following table shows the work done by the Huzur Central Office during the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

Particulars	Applications.			
	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31.
1	2	3	4	5
Last year's balance...	...	371	61	63
New receipts	2,174	1,110	1,137	1,478
Total	3,545	2,493	1,198	1,546
Disposal	2,111	2,235	1,057	1,485
Balance	...	58	141	61

In addition to the above, the Central Office disposed of 17,618 miscellaneous references during the year as against 17,592 in the preceding year.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

7. With the Dewan as President, except for the period when he was in England from 16-8-1931 to 11-12-1931 during which period Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar acted as President, the Council had in all five members at the end of the year: R. B. G. B. Ambegaokar, Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratap Singh, Mr. R. H. Desai and Colonel Kumar Shivraj Singh.

8. The following table shows the work done by the Executive Council during the year compared with that of the preceding year:—

Year.	Balance of last year.	Received during the year	Disposal.						
			Total	Meetings.	Within Council powers.	Under delegated authority.	Submitted with opinions.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931-32	61	1,493	1,364	39	1,240	7	219	1,466	88
1930-31	81	1,371	1,432	42	1,196	2	193	1,391	61

THE HUZUR KAMDAR.

9. Mr. R. S. Patil (Mane), B. A., LL. B., F. R. S. S., F. R. E. S., worked as Huzur Kamdar during the year under report, except for the period he was in Europe as Chief Officer, XXI Europe Trip, when R. B. G. B. Ambegaokar, the Mantra Sachiv was in charge.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCES.

10. For co-ordinating the work of departments, inter-departmental conferences were held three times during the year. The first meeting was held on 30th October 1931, the second on the 5th February 1932, and the third on 2nd July 1932. All these meetings were held with the Minister as President and considered questions relating to two or more departments jointly with a view to securing co-operation without overlapping or waste of effort.

THE AUCTION COMMITTEE.

11. Another body in connection with the central administration is the Auction Committee which consists of one Mantra Sachiv (Naib Dewan) as President, the head of the department, the Karkhandar, one member from the Sardar or Assamdar class, and one additional member appointed by His Highness. The Committee has the power to confirm final bids in all auctions relating to any department upto the value of Rs. 15,000 in the case of immovable property and Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of movable property.

12. As a rule, the highest bid or the lowest tender is accepted at the auction but the Committee has discretion for good reason to accept the tender of the next reliable bidder.

13. During the year, the Committee dealt with 51 auctions. The bulk of the work done related to the Public Works, Military and Khangi departments.

THE SERVICE COMMITTEE.

14. Mr V. K. Dhurandhar, B. A., LL. B. continued to be President of the Committee during the year.

The Committee continued to

- (i) make recruitments for all appointments in the service not filled by promotion; and
- (ii) advise the Government on questions relating to conditions of service etc.

15. The training class for clerks was not held during the year under report as after absorbing all those previously under training, there were not enough vacancies to justify the holding of training classes.

THE SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

16. The Secretariat Library continued to do useful work. It has a good collection of blue books, reports, etc., and other publications of interest. The number of books in stock rose to 6,225 from 5,634 in the preceding year.

17. The following table shows the number of readers and of books borrowed from the library :—

	1931-32		1930-31.	
	Readers	Books borrowed.	Readers.	Books borrowed.
1	2	3	4	5
In Baroda ...	165	938	157	594
From the mofussil .	41	89	31	81
Total ...	187	1,027	188	675

18. There is an increase in the number of readers in Baroda and in that of the books borrowed by them. It is hoped that officers in the mofussil will make greater use of the facilities afforded by this library.

19. The Secretariat Library Inquiry Committee referred to in paragraph 19 of the last year's report considered the suggestions received from the heads of departments and other officers and recommended changes in the method of circulating books. The following are the important suggestions of this committee which have been accepted by the Government :—

Report of the Secretariat Library Inquiry Committee.

- (i) Provision of a reading room attached to the library for the use of officers who go there to consult books on the spot ;
- (ii) new books etc. purchased for the library to be notified in the Huzur Vibhag of the Adnyapatrika so that each office may maintain a separate file containing these lists for reference ;
- (iii) new books to be kept separately in a cup-board for three months so that they may be easily available for selection ;
- (iv) after three months new books to be sent in small batches to the heads of departments concerned for circulation among their staff.

20. The question of revising the form of the Blue Book and redefining its scope and purpose was under the consideration of the Secretariat Library Inquiry Committee. The publication of the Blue Book was suspended temporarily till Government passed orders on the report of the Inquiry Committee.

Temporary suspension of the publication of the Blue Book.

21. After considering the suggestions of the Committee, Government decided that the Blue Book should consist of the following parts :—

Revised scheme for the Blue Book.

- Part I:—Orders of the Baroda Government.
- Part II:—Orders and reports issued in British Indian provinces and other Indian States.
- Part III:—Articles, notes or resumé's on important topics dealt with in books useful to the State administration.

22. To ensure that material for Parts II and III of the Blue Book is selected carefully and summaries, etc. published in a useful manner "Study Circles" consisting of officers have been formed with senior officers as presidents for all departments. It has been arranged that reports and books falling under Parts II and III when received in the library should be supplied to the presidents concerned who will arrange for the preparation of articles and resumé's by members of the Study Circles.

23. The first issue in the revised form was published soon after the year under report closed.
First issue under the revised scheme

THE RAJ DAFTARDAR.

24. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M. A. continued to work as Raj Daftardar during the year. He also did the work of teaching Pali at the College in addition to his duties upto the end of June 1932.

25. The number of daftars at the end of the year rose to 34,221 from 33,363 in the last year.
State record room
During the year, the Raj Daftardar replied to 882 requisitions for references from different departments, and 232 applications for extracts from the public were disposed of.

26. Facilities for research work are given by this department to *bona fide* scholars. Mr. Jal P. Birdy, B.A., a postgraduate student of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, attended the record room for a couple of weeks to study the early 19th century period in the history of Baroda.

27. The Raj Daftardar and his staff inspected the records of a number of offices in the Amreli and Baroda districts. Defects in the preservation etc., of records were rectified.

28. One historical compilation was added to the historical selections during the year thus bringing the selections upto the year 1766.

29. On the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission, proposals were submitted by the department to appoint a committee to fix commemorative tablets at historic sites in the State. The proposals being sanctioned a committee was

appointed under the presidentship of the State Architect and provision has been made to carry out this work gradually.

C. The Palace.

30. Their Highnesses were in Europe during the year under report.
Their Highnesses in Europe.

31. During the year under report, the following distinguished guests visited Baroda :—
State guests.

Serial No.	Name.	Place of residence.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
1	2	2	4	5
1	H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Chetwode.	Makarpura Palace.	5-8-1931	5-9-1931
2	The Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial).	Makarpura.	26-2-1932	1-3-1932

32. The formal courtesies of presentation of " Poshak " and "Aher" were extended to the following :—
Poshak and Aher.

No.	Name of the guest.	Occasion.	Date.
1	2	3	4
1	Captain H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of Rajpipla.	His brother's marriage. His daughter's marriage.	25-1-32 27-1-32
2	H. H. Maharaja Shri Lukhdhirji Waghji, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of Morvi.	Marriages of the Yuvaraj and Maharaj Kumar.	27-1-32
3	Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., LL. D., Maharaja of Benares.	His installation ceremony.	27-2-32
4	Maharana Shri Vijayadeoji Mohandaoji, Rana Raja Saheb of Dharampur.	His daughter's marriage.	30-5-32
5	Meherban Captain Shrimant Malojirao alias Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan.	His son's sacred thread ceremony.	22-5-32
6	H. H. Mubarezud, Daula Muzrat Jung Bahadur Nawab Sidi Mohomed Haider Mahomed Yakutkhan Nawab Bahadur, Nawab of Sachin.	His brother's marriage.	10-5-32

D. Relations with the British Government.

GENERAL.

33. The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and with other Indian States were conducted by the Minister through the Huzur Political Office, and they continued to be cordial.

EXTRADITION.

34. The arrangements relating to the extradition of offenders from and to British India and from and to Indian States as also the arrangements relating to co-operation in police matters between them and Baroda continued to work satisfactorily.

35. Reciprocal arrangements were arrived at between the Baroda State and Barwani, Sonawal and Dewas (Junior) States in the Central India agency for mutual surrender of accused persons for offences mentioned in schedule I of the Indian Extradition Act (XV of 1903).

36. His Highness' Government also entered into a reciprocal arrangement with the Bhavnagar State for the production of original records of civil cases before criminal courts for evidentiary purposes. It has been agreed that courts of both the States should obtain the documents required by them by direct correspondence.

37. During the year under report, the Alwar State proposed that correspondence relating to the requisition and surrender of criminals should be carried on direct between Baroda and that State. The proposal was accepted by His Highness' Government and it was decided that all correspondence regarding extradition matters should be carried on between the Foreign Secretary, Alwar State, and Manager, Huzur Political Office, Baroda.

38. In 1922, a reciprocal arrangement was arrived at between the States and areas under the Kathiawar Agency on the one hand and the Baroda State on the other for (i) the provisional surrender of mudamal for purposes of identification at the expense of the demanding authority, and (ii) for the final disposal of the mudamal which has been so surrendered in case any offenders are placed on their trial in respect of it.

At the instance of His Highness' Government, the Government of Bombay extended the above arrangement to the remaining States and the areas in the Bombay Presidency except Cutch and the States, estates and administered areas in the Banaskantha Agency.

39. On a representation from His Highness' Government, the Government of India have amended rule 40 (b) of the Post Office Savings Bank Rules authorising the payment of deposits (not exceeding one thousand rupees) of any person, subject to the Baroda Army Discipline Act of 1925, who dies while serving in the State Army, to the Commanding Officer for due disposal, on requisition made by such Commanding Officer in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

AGRICULTURE.

40. The Indian Central Cotton Committee sanctioned a scheme for investigating the "root rot" of cotton in Gujarat and have entrusted the research work in connection with it to the State department of Agriculture. The investigation is being carried out at the Baroda Agricultural experiment station.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

41. His Highness' Government joined the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research as a constituent State. The State is allowed the privilege of nominating three representatives on the Council on the same basis as a province in British India.

42. At the request of the Government of Bombay, His Highness' Government consented to apply the State Cotton Transport Act to the area falling in the zone between the north of the Narmada and south of the Mahi with a view to prohibiting all possible imports of inferior cotton from Central India.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

43. The Indian States Inquiry Committee arrived in Baroda on the 26th February 1932 and stayed till the 1st March 1932. They held discussions with the Minister and other officers of the State on the points referred to them. Lord Hastings, and Mr. Fitz visited Port Okha. The report of the committee has since been published.

REFUND OF EXCISE DUTY.

44. The Government of India have decided to allow a refund of excise duty on petrol supplied for the personal use of a Prince or Chief in India whose permanent salute is not less than 19 guns.

RAILWAYS.

Proposed Chhota Udepur-Kuksi railway.

45. The Government of India have permitted His Highness' Government to carry out at their own cost traffic and engineering reconnaissance surveys for an extension of the Bodeli- Chhota Udepur railway upto Kuksi.

Mehsana Railways.

46. His Highness' Government have decided to take up the working of the State metre gauge lines in the Mehsana District from 1st April 1933.

VISIT OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER

47. With the permission of His Highness' Government, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay visited Port Okha in March 1932 with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of increasing trade with the port and for the purpose of collecting information which would enable him to reply to inquiries received by him from British manufacturers regarding shipping facilities at Kathiawar ports.

PASSPORTS.

48. In all 24 applications from Baroda subjects for passports for travelling to foreign countries were received. Of these, 17 were from Baroda district, 2 from Mehsana, 2 from Amreli and 3 from Navsari. Most of the applicants went to Europe.

49. The Government of India have increased the passport fee to Rs. 6 and the renewal fee to Rs. 2. The rates of visa fees remain unchanged.

50. The acknowledgments of His Highness' Government are due to

Thanks.

- (i) the Government of Mysore for affording facilities to the State Development Commissioner and the Sanitary Commissioner to study rural improvement in the Mysore State ;
- (ii) the Council of the Y. M. C. A., Calcutta, for lending the services of Mr. I. M. Jacobi for initiating a scheme of rural construction at Kosamba.

E. Administration of Okhamandal.

51. During the year under report, the post of Naib Suba, Okhamandal, with which is combined that of Commandant, Okha Company, was held by Shrimant Shamrao Yithalrao Gaekwad.

Mr. R. N. Ghatge, Police Naib Suba, Amreli, also worked as Police Naib Suba, Okhamandal.

52. The relations of Okhamandal authorities with the neighbouring States of Porbandar, Navanagar and Cutch remained cordial.

53. The following table shows the number of cases and of persons surrendered under the extradition rules from and to Okhamandal:—

From	To	CASES	PERSONS.
District India	Okhamandal	1	1
"	"	1	1
Saurashtra,	"	1	1
Junagadh	"	1	2
Kachch	"	1	1
Waghers	"	1	2
Okhamandal	Saurashtra,	2	3
"	Junagadh	1	1

54. Peace and order in the district are maintained by the out-post thanas of the Okha Company and the police force. The number of cases reported to and taken up by the police during the year was 48 as against 47 in the preceding year. Out of these only 4 were with the police under investigation at the close of the year, 7 were in the dormant file, 1 was under trial, 6 ended in acquittal or discharge, 16 ended in conviction, 12 were struck off the file, and 2 compounded.

55. 25 cases in which 36 Waghers were involved were tried by the first class magistrate, Okhamandal, as against 30 cases in which 63 Waghers were involved in the preceding year. Of these 36 persons 13 were convicted, 1 is on trial and the rest were discharged or acquitted.

One appeal was preferred to the Naib Suba's court in which decision of the lower court was upheld.

56. The Naib Suba continued to exercise the powers of sessions judge in respect of the Wagher population of Okhamandal.

One sessions case was disposed of by the Naib Suba during the year under report.

57. 4 Waghers were exempted from attending the daily roll call and 8 new suspicious characters were enrolled. The total number on the roll at the end of the year was 68 against 64 in the preceding year.

58. 5 Wagher patels of Naganath, Vasai, Vachhu, Baradia and Mulvasar worked as Mulki patels in addition to their work as police patels. They were each paid Rs. 2 a month extra for this work. All of them worked satisfactorily.

59. The number of Wagher khatedars holding land was :—
Wagher khatedars.

No.	Class of khatedars	Number at the close of	
		1931-32.	1930-31.
1	2	3	4
1	Khatedars holding salami land	761	757
2	Khatedars holding land on full assessment ...	275	256
3	Khatedars holding land on salami and full assessment tenure.	292	298
4	Khatedars holding kiraya land etc.	192	191
		1,520	1,502

60. The following table shows the extent of land under cultivation by Waghers :—
Land under cultivation by Waghers.

	Salami land, Bighas.	Land on full assessment Bighas.	Total Bighas,
1	2	3	4
1 Land in possession at the beginning of the year 1931-32.	32,380- 2	13,304- 2	45,684- 4
2 Land taken up in 1931-32.	545- 7	451- 8	996-15
3 Land relinquished or resumed in 1931-32.	497-19	180- 8	678- 7
4 Land in possession at the close of the year 1931-32.	32,427-10	13,575- 2	46,002-12

61. The following table shows the recovery of land revenue during the year under report and of arrears due from Waghers at its close :—

	Amount	Recovery in	Balance at the
	Rs. As. P.	1931-32	close of 1931-32.
1	2	3	4
1 Arrears at the close of 1930-31.	33,11-1-5	2,377-11-3	30,516-9-5
2 Amount paid in 1931-32.	11,06-1-11	7,515-13-3	4,000 4-8
3 Total amount due at the close of 1931-32.	10,15-6-7	10,213-5-6	31,906-11-1

62. The energies of the Forest Department are directed towards preserving whatever jungle plants there are in the district and to the rearing of new plantations. The department is planting forest trees in many of the villages.

63. The compulsory savings fund which was started eleven years ago affords help to needy Waghers. During the year Rs. 60-4-10 were added to the savings which were Rs. 223-5-2 in the beginning of the year. Rs. 85-0-0 were advanced as loans for purchasing bullocks, seeds and for maintenance purposes. At the end of the year there was a balance of Rs. 198-10-0 in the fund.

64. 23 cases relating to re-marriage (Natra) and betrothal among Waghers were registered in the Naib Suba's office.

The Wagher panchayat settled ordinary disputes and disposed of the applications referred to them.

65. The Wagher boarding house continued to work satisfactorily. During the year 4 boarders were discharged and 2 were admitted. The total number of the boys at the close of the year was 3 A. R.

year was 29 as against 31 of the previous year. The boys attended the local schools and showed good progress. 6 of them secured the first rank in their respective classes and 12 won merit prizes. The boarders also attended carpentry classes and smithy shops where they received vocational training.

The general health of the boys continued to be good. They are taught cricket, Indian games and drill. All the boys are enrolled as scouts.

66. (1) The cost of the Okha Company was : —

Okha Company.

	Rs.	As.	P.
(i) Pay, compensation and allowance.	49,917-	1-	4
(ii) Gratuity to men invalided.	306-	0-	0
(iii) Bhatha, bhada etc.	657-	15-	6
	<hr/>		
	50,881-	0-	10

(2) The number of thanas in the district which was 14 at the commencement of the year under report was reduced to 13 from 1st April 1932. The number of sepoy and N. C. Os at the various thanas at the close of the year was 44 and 15 as against 46 and 15 respectively in the preceding year.

(3) The casualties in the Company during the year were :—

(i) Deserted	2
(ii) Deceased	1
(iii) Discharged	1
(iv) Retired with gratuity	1
(v) Retired on pension	3
(vi) Dismissed	0
	<hr/>

- (4) The total number of recruits enlisted was 7.
- (5) The regimental school was managed by the Education Department. The number of children in the school was 33 as against 20 in the preceding year.
- (6) The health of the Company continued to be good. There were no epidemics during the year. The total number of patients including indoor and outdoor patients and followers treated during the year was 204.
- (7) The discipline of the Company continued to be good.

67. The Waghers are settling down to peaceful occupation and their economic condition is improving. The area of land under cultivation by them is on the increase and large numbers of Wagher families have found employment in the port, in the cement factory and in the salt works where they earn good wages. Attempts are being made to encourage thrift and habits of saving and to spread education among them.

General remarks

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

A. Legislation.

(a) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(i) *Constitution of the Council.*

68. (a) The power of making laws is one of the prerogatives of His Highness the Maharaja and he is assisted in this by his Executive Council and the Legislative Council. The Constitution of the Council Legislative Council consists of 28 members including the Dewan, who is the President. The Karina Sachiv, Mantra Sachiv, the Nyayamantri (Legal Remembrancer), the Sir Suba and the Government Pleader of the Varisht Court are ex-officio members of the Legislative Council. Besides these, there is one member nominated from the Royal family, seven from the officials of the State and four from non-officials. There are ten seats for elected members. The mahal panchayats used to return members to the Council but as they ceased to exist, the Government laid down the procedure for holding elections and nominating persons on the recommendation of the members of prant panchayats. The following is the number of persons to be so nominated :—

S. No.	Name of the panchayat	Number of persons to be recommended.
1	2	3
1	Members of the Baroda Prant Panchayat	3
2	Members of the Mehsana Prant Panchayat	3
3	Members of the Navsari Prant Panchayat	2
4	Members of the Amreh Prant Panchayat	2
		10

(b) The members have the right of interpellation and of moving resolutions on matters of general public interest. The decisions of the Council are of the nature of recommendations to His Highness.

(iii) Sessions held.

69. (i) No session of the Legislative Council was held as elections by the prant panchayats under the new system had not been held in the year.

(ii) By the end of the year, the following matters were ready for submission to the Government :—

Minister for
Law

- (i) The Medical Registration Bill,
- (ii) Bill to amend the Hindu Marriage Act,
- (iii) Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act,
- (iv) Bill to amend the Marriage and Divorce Registration Act,
- (v) Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of property rights of women under Hindu Law, and
- (vi) Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of adulteration of ghee.

(b) NYAYAMANTRI OFFICE.

(i) Personnel.

70. The administrative work relating to legislation is entrusted to the Nyayamantri or the Legal Remembrancer, who also assists the Judicial Department in inspecting Judicial Courts and all departments in drafting rules under acts or other rules. Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar who held the office of the Nyayamantri inspected the Judicial Courts at Mehsana, Visnagar, Kaldi, Kadi, Vijapur, Vyara, Songadh, Kathor, Kamrej, Navsari, Gandevi, Billimora and the district courts at Mehsana and Navsari.

(ii) *Enactments passed.*

71. During the year under report, the Nyayamantri's office published 44 Acts. Provisions based on two Acts passed in British India were applied in the State during the year.

(1) ORIGINAL.

72. (a) Out of 44 Acts, the Record of Rights over Lands Act was an original enactment passed during the year.

(b) Provisions based on :—

- (i) The Merchandise Marks Act, and
- (ii) The Maternity Benefit Act (Bombay)

were enacted in the State during the year, with suitable modifications to suit local conditions.

73. (a) The Record of Rights over Lands Act has been enacted with a view to record all rights existing in land by means additional to those provided in the Land Revenue Code and rules thereunder. The maintenance of a correct land record is essential not only for every day revenue administration but for devising measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness etc. The Act has been brought into force in the Karjan Taluka of the Baroda District from 1-8-1932 as an experimental measure.

(b) The Merchandise Marks Act aims at penalising the use of fraudulent marks on merchandise.

(c) The Maternity Benefit Act regulates the employment of women in factories sometime before and sometime after confinement and provides for the payment of maternity benefit to them. The Act applies in the first instance to the City of Baroda and the towns of Kalol, Petlad, Sidhpur, Navsari, Billimora, Kadi and Dwarka.

(3) AMENDING

77. Among amending Acts two require special mention

Amending Acts

- (i) The Hindu Undivided Family (amendment) Act,
- (ii) The Child Marriage Restraint (amendment) Act.

78. (a) The first amending Act—the Hindu Undivided Family Amendment Act—aims at removing all doubts regarding the extent and

The Hindu Undivided Family Amendment Act

nature of the right, title and interest which a member of a Hindu joint family has over property acquired by him by means of his learning and providing a uniform rule applicable thereto, irrespective of the nature of such learning and acquisition.

- (b) The Act amending the Child Marriage Restraint Act raises the limit of marriageable age of girls from 12 to 14 and of boys from 16 to 18.

The Child Marriage Restraint amending Act.

(iii) *Bills published and in preparation.*

79. (a) During the year under report the following Bills were published for eliciting public opinion:—

Bills published.

- (i) Bill to amend the Hindu Marriage Act reducing the prohibited degrees of consanguinity in Hindu marriages so as to suit the present needs of society and to do away with the prohibition of *sagotra* marriage,
- (ii) Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act so as to incorporate therein provisions preventing disparity of age in marriages as recommended by the committee appointed by Government to consider the question of preventing old men's marriages with minor girls and disparity of age in marriage.

- (b) The application of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and the Christian Marriage Act of British India to the State was under contemplation and the necessary notifications were under preparation.

Bills in preparation.

(iv) *Sets of rules enacted.*

80. (1) During the year under report the Nyayamantri's office published 67 sets of rules out of which mention has to be made of the following rules:—

Sets of rules.

- (i) The Loan Rules,
- (ii) Bye-laws framed under the rules for the working of the Legal Remembrancer's office recast with necessary alterations and additions.

(iii) Rules for the Police Efficiency Inquiry Committee,

(iv) Rules regarding the drafting of acts and rules.

(2) Loans for different purposes are advanced by different departments. As it was thought expedient to frame a comprehensive set of rules for the advance of loans of all descriptions revised rules have been issued.

(3) The bye-laws under the rules for the working of Legal Remembrancer's office have been recast incorporating therein circulars etc., issued upto this time and making other necessary modifications.

(4) A standing committee is appointed by Government to inquire into the efficiency of the officers of the Police Department. The rules for the Police Efficiency Inquiry Committee have been framed determining the constitution, functions and procedure for the working of the Committee.

(5) In order that laws of the State may be prepared in an analytical manner on uniform lines, rules regarding drafting of acts and rules have been framed accordingly. The rules contain general principles with illustrations.

(v) *Circulars and Notifications.*

81. Out of 8 circulars issued during the year, the following were important :—

Circulars.

(1) Circular No. 1 of 1932 fixed the salaries of Government pleaders for a period of three years from 1-1-1932.

(2) Circular No. III was intended to draw the attention of District Magistrates, Police officers and Government pleaders to the points specially to

be borne in mind by them while making recommendations for preferring appeals to the Varisht Court against orders of acquittals passed by the lower courts.

(vi) *Miscellaneous.*

82. The work of publishing authoritative texts of acts and rules in force in the State, in order to make them available for the use of officers and of the public was continued under the supervision of the Nyayamantri. When the official year ended 82 acts, 74 rules and 117 other publications were on sale at the State Press.

83. The Work-men's Compensation Act, the Patents and Designs Act and Copy Right Act of British India were already applied to the State by notifications with necessary modifications. Gujarati translations of these three Acts were published during the year for the information of the public.

INFANT MARRIAGE PREVENTION ACT.

84. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act is one of the most important pieces of social legislation in the State and the work of exercising general supervision over the operation of the Act now rests with the Nyayamantri.

85. The following table gives figures showing the operation :—

Figures showing the operation and working of the Act.

I. Application for exemption and offences.

Year.	Application for exemption.		Offences against the Act.				Percentage of fines of more than Rs. 10.
	No of applications.	Percentage of rejections.	No. of cases filed with arrears	No of cases disposed of	No. of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1931-32	17	23.5	3,430	3,189	6,492	80	30.8
1930-31	5	...	2,720	2,520	4,109	78	30.9

The increase in number of applications for exemption was due to the fact that the season for marriages in the year was restricted under the Hindu practice owing to a special conjunction of the stars. Another reason was that the amendment to the Child Marriage Act raising the age limit of girls to 14 and of boys to 18 was to come into force on 1st August 1932 and people knew that such a measure was under contemplation.

II. Percentage of persons granted exemption according to castes.

Year	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Rayas	Levies	Artisans	Kols	Kanbis	Mahomedans	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931-32	20	...	20	...	...	...	10	10	40
1930-31	...	...	40	...	20	...	20	...	20

III. Percentage of convictions according to castes.

Year,	Brahmins	Kshatriyas.	Banias.	Artisans.	Kols	Kanbis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32	14.6	3.7	1.3	2.6	15.5	16.9	15.5	29.9
1930-31	10.4	5.3	1.8	2.5	19.1	14.4	4	42.5

The figures show that convictions were most numerous among Brahmins, Dheds and Bhangis.

IV. Table of infant marriages allowed, penalized and contracted after the prescribed age limit.

Year.	Marriages contracted after the prescribed age limit.	Infant marriages		Total number of marriages.	Percentage of marriages below prescribed age to the total number
		Exempted.	Penalized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32	12,143	10	2,198	14,351	15.3
1930-31	11,590	10	2,500	14,100	17.8

86. The Act has certainly had educative effect. Marriages in contravention of it are less frequent among the Brahmins and other higher classes than among Kolis, Kunbis and other classes: even among these latter there is an increasing appreciation of the benefits of raising the age of marriage. A portion of the fines levied under the Act is spent on educative work among these people.

87. Sanction to prosecute guardians of minors in cases where marriages were performed in foreign territories was asked for in 92 cases. It was given in 75 cases and rejected in 17 cases by the Varisht Court.

B. Justice.

EXTRAORDINARY APPELLATE JURISDICTION

88. The Varisht Court is the highest tribunal in the State in judicial matters, but provision has been made for the admission of appeals and applications to the Huzur Nyaya Sabha against the decisions, subject to certain conditions. This latter body, which advises His Highness in the exercise of his appellate and revisional jurisdiction, is composed of

- (i) the Huzur Kamdar, or the Legal Remembrancer when the duties of the Huzur Kamdar in this behalf are entrusted to him,

- (ii) a judge of the Varisht Court not connected with the case under consideration, and
- (iii) one of the Naib Dewans, or any of the persons nominated by the Huzur for this purpose.

Under Huzur orders Mr. A. A. Kchumkar, and Mr. R. D. Master, two retired judges of the Varisht Court, are on the list of persons to be invited to attend as members of the Nyaya Sabha. The Huzur Nyaya Sabha holds its sessions four times a year and continues to sit until the cases on hand are disposed of. Special sessions are also held whenever necessary.

89. The following table shows the work done by the Huzur Nyaya Sabha in the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

The work done by the Huzur Nyaya Sabha

Serial No	Nature of work	Arrear of the preceding year		New file		Disposal		Pending at the end of the year	
		1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Civil appeals . . .	38	39	27	25	39	26	26	38
2	Civil extraordinary applications . . .	8	3	1	9	5	4	4	8
3	Criminal appeals . . .	3	3	14	9	16	9	1	3
4	Criminal extraordinary applications . . .	1	...	3	2	4	1	...	1
5	Extraordinary applications decided or pending on 1st hearing .—								
	(a) Civil . . .	3	24	30	31	20	52	13	3
	(b) Criminal . . .	2	11	27	24	29	33	...	2
	(c) Review applications . . .	1	...	5	6	6	5	...	1
	Total . . .	56	80	107	106	119	130	44	56

90. The arrears of the civil appeals and extraordinary applications pending hearing at the end of the year amounted to 30 as compared with 46 of the last year. There is one criminal case in arrears. 13 fresh civil extraordinary applications are pending hearing for admission.

THE KHATANIHAYA SADAR ADALAT.

91. The Khatanihaya Sadar Adalat is the highest departmental tribunal for disposing of appeals and revision applications against the decisions of heads of departments etc.

92. The Adalat disposes of cases in its own jurisdiction when appeals and revision applications are to be disallowed or cases are to be remanded to the departments; but in cases where they are fit to be allowed, it submits them to the Huzur for final orders with its recommendations. Before entertaining any revision application previous permission of the Dewan has to be obtained.

93. Mr. R. R. Kothawala continued to be a member of the Huzur Sadar Adalat. Mr. A. A. Kehimkar a retired judge of the Varisht Court and Col. K. N. Sawant, who was appointed in the year under report worked as additional members of the Sadar Adalat. The Huzur Sadar Adalat Bench was formed by the Nyayamantri and one of the additional members. In the absence of the Nyayamantri the work of the Sadar Adalat was conducted by the two members out of the three mentioned above.

94. The following table shows the work done by the Adalat during the previous year and the year under report :—

Year.	Arrears.	New appeals	Total.	Disposal.	Arrears at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32	48	188	236	161	75
1930-31	45	167	212	164	48

95. During the year under report 46 appeals were submitted to the Huzur with the opinion of the Bench. This together with 4 appeals of the preceding year remaining undisposed of by the Huzur brought the total to 50; of these 42 were disposed of leaving a balance of 8 as undisposed of. The recommendations of the Adalat were accepted fully in 17 cases and partly in 5 cases.

(b) THE JUDICIARY.

96. The Vansht Court is the highest court of appeal in the State, in judicial matters. It has no original jurisdiction. There are as a rule three Judges in that Court but owing to the state of affairs, an additional Judge was appointed for the whole of the year under report.

97. The following table shows the personnel of the Vansht Court in the year:—

Designation and period of work	Name.
1	2
CHIEF JUSTICE	
1-8-1931 to 31-7-1932.	Mr. Gopal Krishna Dindekar, B. A., LL. B.
SECOND JUDGE	
1-8-1931 to 31-7-1932.	Mr. Motilal Chhotalal Desai, B. A., LL. B.
THIRD JUDGE.	
1-8-1931 to 31-7-1932.	Mr. Vithal Dadasa Satghare, B. A., LL. B.
ADDITIONAL JUDGE.	
1-8-1931 to 31-7-1932.	Mr. Dahyabhai Kasanji Naik, B. A., LL. B.

98. The administrative work of the department was entrusted to Mr. Motilal Chhotalal Desai B. A., LL. B.

99. Besides the Huzur Nyaya Sabha, other courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice were as under:—

Number of courts

Varisht Court	...	1
The District Judges' Courts	...	5
The Okhamandal Sessions Court	...	1
The Baroda Small Cause Judge's Court	...	1
Small Causes Courts in taluka towns	...	13
Subordinate Judges' Courts	...	24
District Magistrates' Courts	...	5
Revenue officers as ex-officio magistrates i. e. Bandobasti Magistrates	...	89
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts (doing judicial work)	...	24
Revenue Magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd class magisterial powers (judicial)	...	18
Private persons invested with magisterial powers (judicial)	...	5
Village Munsiffs' Courts	...	3
Other officers invested with civil powers	...	5
Total.		194

100. The following table shows the inspection work done by the Chief Justice and other officers:—

Inspections.

Inspecting Officer	District Judges' Courts	Munsiffs' Courts.	District Magistrates' Courts.	Mahal Fouzdar Nyayadhus' Courts.	Sub-divisional Magistrates' Courts.	Fouzdar's offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The Chief Justice.	1	3	...	3	1	...
The Administrative Judge Varisht Court	1	5	2	4	1	...
The Legal Remembrancer	2	9	2	11	6	...

REFORMS.

101. The following reforms were introduced during the year under report:—

Reforms.

- (i) As section 15 of the Limitation Act (Act I of 1987) was ambiguous, it was amended so as to leave no room for doubt that the time taken in obtaining copies of judgments, decrees and other orders should be excluded in computing the period of limitation.
- (ii) The Rules under the Hindu Divorce Act were published for the information of the public.
- (iii) The Rules under the Pleaders' Act prepared by the High Court were sanctioned by the Government and published for general information.
- (iv) Standards of work were prescribed for judicial officers and it was laid down that half yearly reviews of the outturn in all courts should be made by the Varisht Court.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

102. The total receipts by civil and criminal courts (from stamps, court-fees, fines and other items) and the expenditure during the year were as under:—

Income and expenditure

Year.	Income	Expenditure.
1	2	3
1931-32	7,71,179	7,16,750
1930-31	7,26,213	7,08,740

This excludes the cost of buildings and their maintenance and pensions and gratuities.

The increase of about Rs. 45,000 in the income was mainly due to an increase in court-fees and fines.

The small increase in expenditure was due to periodical
~~expenditures given to officers.~~

CIVIL WORK IN GENERAL.

103. The following table shows the work in the civil courts during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

File and disposal of original suits, appeals, miscellaneous applications.

Year.	File with arrears of original civil suits, appeals, miscellaneous applications etc.	Disposal including pending cases of the previous year.	Number of pending cases.	Number of suits and appeals pending for more than a year.	
				Ordinary suits.	Regular appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32	53,380	40,050	13,330	997	199
1930-31	54,495	41,461	13,034	1,045	111

There was a decrease both in the total volume of work and in the disposal, with an increase in the number of pending cases. Out of 199 appeals pending for more than one year, Baroda and Navsari districts were responsible for 71 and 85 respectively. The increase in Baroda District was due to the absence of one of the Assistant Judges in Europe till the opening of the summer vacation and that in the Navsari District to heavy sessions cases which took up much of the time of the Sessions Judge.

The District Courts and the Munsiff Courts responsible for the 997 old original suits pending were (1) Baroda District Court and (2) the Munsiffs' Courts at Petlad, Dabhoi, Padra, Karjan, Kadi, Pattan, Vijapur, Kalol, Chanasma and Navsari. Additional officers were posted to Dabhoi, Padra, Kalol and Vijapur in the year and the question of giving temporary assistance to the other courts is under examination separately.

VARISHT COURT.

Civil work.

104. The following table shows the condition of civil work in the Varisht Court:—

Condition of civil work
in Varisht Court

Year.	Arrears.	File.	Total.	Disposal.	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
FIRST APPEALS.					
1931-32	81	104	189	107	82
1930-31	64	128	196	115	81
SECOND APPEALS.					
1931-32	213	424	637	332	305
1930-31	189	342	531	318	213
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.					
1931-32	16	39	55	36	19
1930-31	14	38	52	36	16
MISCELLANEOUS WORK.					
1931-32	157	723	880	719	161
1930-31	156	763	919	762	157

The increase in arrears of second appeals was due to an increase in the file and to a number of important second appeals taking up considerable time.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Civil work.

105. The following table shows the file, disposal and arrears of civil work in the District Courts:—

Condition of civil work
in the District Courts

Year	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
REGULAR APPEALS.					
1931-32	1,242	1,163	2,405	1,464	941
1930-31	915	1,481	2,396	1,154	1,242
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS					
1931-32	45	114	159	125	34
1930-31	59	129	188	143	45
ORDINARY CIVIL SUITS					
1931-32	190	120	310	120	190
1930-31	191	154	345	155	190
MISCELLANEOUS CASES					
1931-32	449	854	1,303	724	579
1930-31	424	897	1,321	872	449
DARKHAST WORK.					
1931-32	196	104	300	104	196
1930-31	176	135	311	115	196

The disposal of regular appeals exceeded the last year's figures by over 300.

MUNSHIFFS' COURTS.

Civil work.

106. The following table shows the file, disposal and arrears of civil work in the Munsiffs' Courts:—

Year	Arrears	File	Total	Disposal	Ending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORDINARY SUITS					
1931-32	4,600	8,625	13,225	9,009	4,216
1930-31	5,720	9,163	14,883	10,283	4,600
SMALL CAUSE SUITS					
1931-32	5,019	21,797	26,816	21,063	5,753
1930-31	4,897	21,195	26,092	21,073	5,019
MISCELLANEOUS CASES					
1931-32	927	5,765	6,692	5,703	989
1930-31	1,006	5,751	6,757	5,834	923
ORDINARY DARKHASTS.					
1931-32	7,917	10,904	18,821	10,542	8,279
1930-31	7,138	10,787	17,925	10,008	7,917
SMALL CAUSE DARKHASTS.					
1931-32	4,805	13,998	18,803	13,419	5,384
1930-31	4,595	13,052	17,647	12,842	4,805

The decrease in ordinary suits was due to the increase in criminal work.

107. The average duration of civil work in the courts is shown as under :—

Average duration.

VARISHT COURT.

First appeals.	66 days.
Second appeals.	71 "

DISTRICT COURTS.

Regular appeals	131 "
Ordinary suits.	230 "

MUNSIFFS' COURTS.

Ordinary suits.	80 "
Small Cause suits	19 "

These figures of duration given are under the old system as the revised mode of calculating the duration of cases came into force from the 1st of August 1932.

VILLAGE MUNSIFFS.

108. At the beginning of the year there were 3 village munsiffs' courts viz., at Padra, Variav under Kamrej and Limbodra under Kalol. The following table shows the work done by these courts:—

Year.	File with arrears	Disposal.	Arrears.	Average duration in days.
1	2	3	4	5
1931-32	429	422	7	41
1930-31	540	507	33	53

The work done by these village munsiffs was satisfactory, the average duration and arrears being considerably reduced.

THE PANCHAYATS.

109. No village or vishisht panchayats did any work during the year. There is apparently no demand by the public for vesting these bodies with jurisdiction.

No work was done by panchayats.

THE CONCILIATORS.

110. Eight conciliators worked during the year, 4 at Waghodia, 3 at Petlad and 1 at Amreli. The following table shows the work done by them :—

District	1931-32.			1930-31.		
	File with arrears	Disposal	Arrears	File with arrears.	Disposal	Arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bardol	1,266	1,116	160	515	406	109
Mehsana	..	..	..	187	187	..
Nasari	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amreli	47	17	..	40	31	9
Total	1,313	1,133	160	742	624	118

On the whole the work done was satisfactory. Although 3 conciliators—2 at Sidhpur and 1 at Limbodra under Kalol—ceased to work, the file of cases was much larger than in the last year. The conciliators in Petlad did specially good work.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

111. The following table shows the file and disposal of criminal cases of all descriptions:—

Condition of criminal work.

Year.	File with arrears of cases, appeals, miscellaneous applications etc.	Disposal including pending cases.	Arrears at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4
1931-32	33,255	29,308	3,947
1930-31	31,646	28,120	3,526

VARISHT COURT.

Criminal work.

112. The following table shows the file and disposal of criminal work in the Varisht Court:—

Condition of criminal work in the Varisht Court.

Year.			Arrears	File	Total	Disposal.	Pending at the end of the year.
1			2	3	4	5	6
FIRST APPEALS.							
1931-32	...	...	7	66	73	69	4
1930-31	...	...	2	57	59	52	7
SECOND APPEALS.							
1931-32	...	...	...	30	30	28	2
1930-31	...	..	1	20	21	21	...
ACQUITTAL APPEALS							
1931-32	...	...	9	109	118	97	21
1930-31	...	...	2	90	92	83	9
REFERRED CASES							
1931-32	...	...	3	13	16	15	1
1930-31	...	...	...	22	22	19	3
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (1st and 2nd).							
1931-32	...	...	...	12	12	9	3
1930-31	...	...	...	10	10	10	...
REVISION CASES							
1931-32	...	...	10	151	161	146	15
1930-31	...	..	7	180	187	177	10
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.							
1931-32	...	...	3	83	86	82	4
1930-31	...	...	10	85	95	92	3

DISTRICT COURTS.

Criminal work.

113. The following table shows the file, disposal and arrears of criminal work in the District Courts :—

Condition of criminal work in District Courts

Year	Arrears	File,	Total	Disposal	Pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
MURDER.					
1931-32	17	311	361	330	31
1930-31	12	261	303	286	17
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.					
1931-32	2	44	46	43	3
1930-31	6	54	60	58	2
SESSIONS CASES.					
1931-32	18	178	196	183	13
1930-31	24	153	177	159	18
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.					
1931-32	16	378	394	381	13
1930-31	19	332	351	335	16

There was an increase in sessions cases as well as in appeals but the disposals kept pace with the increased file.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Criminal work.

114. The following table shows the file, disposal and arrears of criminal cases in the subordinate Magistrates' Courts :—

Year.	Arrears.	File.	Total.	Disposal.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORIGINAL CRIMINAL CASES.					
1931-32	3,056	23,810	26,866	23,390	3,476
1930-31	2,720	22,366	25,086	22,030	3,056
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS					
1931-32	352	4,544	4,896	4,535	361
1930-31	351	4,816	5,167	4,815	352

The disposals exceeded those of the previous year by 1,360 and were satisfactory.

115. The following table shows the disposal of more serious offences :—

Year.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Forgery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32	23	31	172	8	34	98	90	16
1930-31	16	27	120	8	22	149	107	10

Serious offences against person increased and those against property showed a considerable decrease.

116. The percentage of convictions is as under :—

Percentage of conviction.

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3
1931-32	37.9	62.1
1930-31	30.7	69.3

117. The average duration of different kinds of criminal work in the courts is as under :—

Average duration of criminal work.

Varisht court.

First appeals.	13 days.
Second appeals.	4 "
Acquittal appeals.	9 "

Sessions courts.

Sessions cases.	13 "
Criminal appeals.	15 "

Magistrates' courts.

Criminal cases.	15 "
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PANCHAYAT COURTS.

118. No criminal work was done by panchayats during

the year.
No criminal work was done by panchayats.

INAMDARS.

119. No sanad was issued to any inamdar for exercising criminal powers.
Inamdars did no work.

PRIVATE PERSONS INVESTED WITH MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

120. Five persons—the Thakors of Miyagam (Taluka Karjan), Lalna Mandwa (Taluka Dehgam), Limbodra (Taluka Kalol) and Aglod (Taluka Vijapur) and the Inamdar of Ena, (Taluka Palsana), have been invested with magisterial powers and their jurisdiction is confined to their villages. The Miya of Lalna Mandwa exercises second class powers and the others are invested with third class powers.

121. The following table shows the work done by these magistrates :—

Work done by these magistrates.

Year.	Arrears.	File.	Total.	Disposal.	Ending.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32	4	47	51	40	11
1930-31	2	18	20	16	4

72 accused persons were involved in 40 cases, disposed of by these magistrates. Out of them 18 were convicted and 18 discharged and the cases against 36 were compromised or withdrawn.

RECENT SOCIAL AND WELFARE LEGISLATION.

122. The following are the important Acts under this head :—

Legislation on social matters.

- (1) Infant Marriage Prevention Act.
- (2) The Hindu Divorce Act.
- (3) Workmen's Compensation Act.
- (4) Bombay Maternity Benefit Act.

123. The first has been in force since 1904 while the others were made applicable to the State very recently.

Year of applicability.

124. In all 47 suits were registered under the Hindu Divorce Act, these are divided as under :-

Suits filed by	Suits filed by	Suits filed by	Suits filed by
Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Others
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48

46 of the suits were brought by persons in whose caste, divorce is allowed by customs. In only one case was a suit for divorce brought by a person in whose caste the custom of divorce did not exist. This was by a Brahmin lady of Kanur. The case was ultimately compromised.

125. There were in all 4 suits for disposal under the Workmen's Compensation Act of which two were disposed of before the close of the year. Both the suits disposed of, were for damages on account of accident in mills. One was remanded for further inquiry and in the other the claim was rejected as the accident was not found to have occurred during the course of employment.

126. No case was registered under the other Acts.

No case registered under
Act

127. There were no suits in the year under these Acts.

Copyright, Patent and
Insurance Acts

128. Three original suits were filed in the District Court at Amreli in which the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that the suit properties formed part of their mul-giras. All the three suits were rejected by the trial court but in appeal one suit was allowed and in two others the decrees of the trial court were confirmed.

Suits filed by M.J. Court
alias of Amreli

129. The following table shows the suits relating to joint family's other relationships:-

Suits relating to important social matters

Nature of suits.	1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3
Suits between husband and wife ...	45	32
Suits between father and son ...	1	...
Suits regarding disruption of joint family ...	52	30

130. The following table shows information regarding offences relating to marriage etc :--

Information about social offences.

Nature of offences,	1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3
Relating to marriage ...	241	290
Abduction of minors ...	5	11
Abduction of women ...	19	19
Claims for maintenance ...	76	70
Claims for possession of wife ...	259	296

C. The Army.

131. During the year General N. G. Shinde was in command of the State troops exercising powers of the Senapati. Col. K. N. Sawant commanding the cavalry brigade retired from service from 4th March 1932 and Major M. M. Hakim was appointed in his place. Col. B. V. Gaekwad was in command of the infantry brigade.

Personnel.

132. The following table shows the strength of the State troops (regulars):—

Description of force	Fixed strength			Actual strength.			Remarks
	1	Classes		Classes	Non-Effectives		
		2	Total		3	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTILLERY.							
1st Battery ...	64	67	100	72	50	122	
Total	64	67	100	72	50	122	
CAVALRY.							
1st Cavalry ...	355	34	170	128	18	176	
2nd Cavalry ...	155	34	170	131	10	180	
3rd Cavalry ...	150	34	170	...	...	...
The General ...	13	10	115	151	21	190	Amalgamated with the rest as a temporary measure.
Total	1,500	82	1,582	1,040	118	1,148	
INFANTRY.							
1st Infantry ...	608	23	727	710	35	745	
2nd Infantry ...	628	49	747	707	31	738	
3rd Infantry ...	698	29	727	711	36	747	
4th Infantry ...	516	27	543	...	...	...	Amalgamated with the rest.
Okha Battalion ...	461	11	175	172	9	181	Strength having been reduced, it is called Okha Company.
Total	3,071	148	3,219	2,400	111	2,411	
The Band ...	111	6	117	61	7	68	
The General and Staff Officers ...	6	2	8	4	...	4	
Grand Total	4,781	305	5,086	3,467	286	3,753	

133. The following table shows the total fixed strength of the irregular force during the year:—

Strength of the irregular force,

Horse.

Shilledar.	Shibandi.	Paganihay.	Khalsa	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
908	333	182	577	2,000

Foot.

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1	2	3
1,139	667	1,806

134. The following table shows the cost of maintaining the regular force during the year:—

Cost of maintenance of regular force.

Force.	Year.	
	1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3
Artillery	Rs. 64,855	Rs. 62,157
Cavalry	7,79,427	8,20,721
Infantry	7,62,660	7,41,713
Band	33,935	34,306
General and his staff and Senapati Office ...	56,798	53,577
Medical establishment	18,033	16,798
Veterinary establishment	8,881	10,913
Total... ..	17,24,589	17,40,185

135. The regular force cost Rs. 17,24,589 against Rs. 17,40,185 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the vacancies in the army.

Reasons for decrease in the cost of maintaining regular force.

136. The annual average cost of each effective in the artillery was Rs. 532, in the cavalry Rs. 679, in the infantry Rs. 316 and in the band Rs. 499. Taking the force together, the average cost of an effective was Rs. 506 or about Rs. 42 a month.

Average cost per man.

137. The expenditure on account of the irregular force came to Rs. 1,65,378, against Rs. 2,26,564 last year. The decrease was mainly due to the disbandment of one more troop of the Huzrat Paga and to a reduction in the nemnooks of shilledars.

Reasons for decrease in the cost of maintaining irregular force

138. The total cost for the army came to Rs. 22,73,490 including the contingent commutation money and the amount of gratuity.

Total cost for the army.

139. The following table shows the effectives in the regular army classified by religion :—

Classification by religion.

Force	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average height.	Average chest measurement	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Artillery	49	23	...	72	5'-6"	34"	
Cavalry	794	232	...	1,030	5'-5"	33.3"	
Infantry	1,733	567	...	2,300	5'-5"	32.3"	
Band	28	27	6	61	5'-4"	...	
Total	2,608	849	6	3,463	5'-5"	33.2"	

140. The following were the notable changes in the department during the year :—

Notable changes.

- (1) One more troop of Huzrat Paga was disbanded.
- (2) The language of the correspondence was changed from Hindi to Gujarati.
- (3) Co-operative stores were opened in the 3 cavalry regiments and 2 infantry regiments. The total of the purchases came to Rs. 66,091 and the amount of profit derived was Rs. 3,602.

141. The discipline and efficiency of the troops were maintained and improvement was effected in the practical training of the troops so far as practicable.

Discipline and efficiency maintained.

D. The Police.

142. Rao Bahadur Bajirao Appasaheb Ghatge was Commissioner of Police throughout the year

Personnel.

143. The police force consists of two distinct bodies – the stipendiary and the village police. The former is under the control of the Police Department and the latter under the Revenue Department, although it is responsible to the Police Department so far as its police duties are concerned. The regular stipendiary police force is organised into different grades beginning from constables who at present commence with a monthly salary of Rs. 18 with local allowance varying according to districts. A literacy allowance of Re. 1 a month is also given to constables of the last grade with a view to promote literacy amongst them.

Constitution.

144. The administrative unit of the police organisation is the “police station” which is under a fouzdar whose pay ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 exclusive of allowances. Under a police station there are outposts whose number varies according to local

Gradation of officers.

conditions. An outpost is in charge of a naib fouzdar. Police chowkies under jamadars and havaldars are also maintained at places where they are necessary and they are supervised by the naib fouzders of the outposts and also by the fouzders concerned. Groups of villages are assigned to each chowky and outpost and the police officers stationed therein are held responsible for police work as well as for the maintenance of law and order in villages under them. A sar fouzdar whose pay ranges from Rs. 160 to 250 has charge of a circle comprising several police stations. A district is in charge of a police naib suba who has one or more gazetted assistants.

145. Two-thirds of the stipendiary police force are armed, and to them are assigned the duties of guarding jails and treasuries, the escorting of prisoners and treasure etc. There is also a special armed reserve force in each district maintained for meeting emergencies such as riots, breaches of peace etc.

146. There is also a division of mounted police in each district whose duties are generally to patrol the boundaries and guard dangerous points in the districts, to pursue dacoits and to form an escort during His Highness' tours etc.

147. A self-contained division of police called the Baroda City traffic police. City traffic police deals with the registration of motor and other vehicles in the city and deals also with all problems of traffic control. This division is under a fouzdar who works under the instructions of the Baroda City Assistant Police Naib Suba.

148. A special force works under the police naib suba of the district for the police work on State railways in Baroda and Mehsana districts. The railway Department looks after the work connected with the "watch and ward" duties.

149. For the prevention and detection of crime on sea in the Kodinar and other talukas a small force known as the water police is kept. The force at Kodinar is under the Kodinar fouzdar and that in Okhamandal is under the Beyt fouzdar. The special duties of the water police are prevention of smuggling, protection of property in steamers and machhwas on water within State limits, patrolling of the coast lines, rendering help on the occasion of ship-wrecks and disposal of unclaimed property.

150. The criminal investigation department which includes the finger print bureau is a special organisation for collecting secret intelligence and detecting crime. It is in charge of the chief detective officer who works under the direct control of the Commissioner of Police. This force is employed either independently or in collaboration with the ordinary police in investigating cases of complicated or interstatal character.

151. The following table shows the sanctioned strength of the police force together with the number of *dakhalbaj* places (authorised vacancies) excluding the non-effectives but including the criminal investigation department and the finger print bureau :—

Class.	Officers.	Men.	Total
1	2	3	4
Foot police	1,024	3,889	4,913
Mounted police	8	219	227
Total ...	1,032	4,108	5,140

152. The following table shows the details of the sanctioned strength of the force excluding non-effectives, as it stood at the end of the year under report. The actual strength according to rank and districts was as under :—

Rank	Actual strength							Total				
	Police	Mounted Police	Police	Mounted Police	Police	Mounted Police	Police					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Officer												
Police (including)	1	1	1	1	4	...	4	...		
Assistant Police Sub-stations	1	1	1	...	4	1	5	...		
Sub-stations	3	3	2	2	11	...	11		
Mounted Police	1	5	15	21	9	7	61	7	71	
Mounted Police	1	14	42	40	52	22	157	5	162	
Mounted Police	1	...	...	10	13	17	95	...	95	
Havildars	2	139	80	210	100	67	598	78	676	
Mounted Police (of mounted police)	2	...	...	1	1	1	5	3	8	
Total of officers	14	5	158	149	317	158	117	938	94	1,032
Mounted Police	7	...	854	503	1,121	457	387	3,329	560	3,889
Cycle swars	8	...	...	2	...	10	...	219
Swars (mounted police)	41	...	28	14	22	105	101	...
Total of men	7	...	903	503	1,149	473	409	3,444	664	4,108
Grand total	21	5	1,081	652	1,466	631	526	4,382	758	5,140

153. The following table shows the railway and water police establishment :—

District.	Fouzdar.	Naib fouzdars.	Jamadars.	Havaldars.	Sepoys.	Clerks.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAILWAY POLICE.							
Baroda	1	4	...	3	52	1	61
Mehsana	1	1	...	25	79	1	107
Total ...	2	5	...	28	131	2	168
WATER POLICE.							
Okhamandal ... ..	...	1	...	2	5	...	8
Kodinar ... ..	...	...	...	1	5	...	6
Total ...	...	1	...	3	10	...	14

One motor launch and one country boat are placed at the disposal of water police in Okhamandal. The expenditure on account of the motor launch during the year was Rs. 471-6-2 as against Rs. 480-8-9 in the last year.

One boat was maintained for the water police in Kodinar at an annual rental of Rs. 176-3-4 as against Rs. 136-10-4.

154. The following table shows distribution of the sanctioned strength of districts (excluding non - effectives, the criminal investigation department and the finger print bureau) according to the nature of duties :—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Jail and treasury guards	Palace office and other guards.	Tainat.	Writer orderlies and men on headquarter duties.	Reserve.	Engaged in prevention and detection of crimes.	Vacancies.	Actual force.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda ...	1,733	130	289	86	134	332	721	41	1,692
Mehsana ...	1,466	128	34	70	73	198	923	40	1,426
Navsari ...	631	78	24	44	46	76	349	14	617
Amreli ...	526	4	27	42	81	65	297	10	516
Total ...	4,356	340	374	242	334	671	2,290	105	4,251

155. The following table shows the actual force consisting of 4,251 persons divided according to religion:—

Police as divided according to religion.

Year	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Other religions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1931-32	2,537	1,707	7	4,251
1930-31	2,51	1,770	7	4,295

156. The proportion of the actual number of police to area and population varies in different districts, depending on the nature of the country, the character of the population and the extent of intermingling of different foreign jurisdictions. The City of Baroda has a special character with regard to the distribution of police therein, as large numbers of them are required to be employed on palace and guard duties. The following table shows the position in this respect :—

District	Area in square miles	Population per census of 1931.	Proportion of 1 policeman.	
			to number of square miles.	to number of inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda City ...	11	1,12,860	01	109
Baroda ...	1,922	7,11,481	2.95	1 091
Mehmana ...	3,068	10,10,007	2.14	708
Navsari ...	1,811	4,04,377	2.93	655
Amreli ...	1,352	2,04,282	2.62	395
Total ...	8,164	24,43,007	1.92	575

157. The percentage of men able to read and write was 70.03 as against 61.75 in the preceding year. The literacy allowance sanctioned to recruits is having a good effect: large numbers of new recruits are literate.

Education.

158. Athletic sports could not be held in Baroda, Navsari and Amreli as the police officers were engaged in dealing with the repercussions of the civil disobedience movement in the adjoining British districts. They were held in Mehsana and prizes were awarded to the successful candidates.

The schools for recruits at district head-quarters carried out their usual courses of instruction.

Two batches of fouzders and naib fouzders were sent to the Military Department for being trained in drill. They returned to their districts after passing the tests.

159. The following table shows the number of officers and men who passed the departmental examinations during the year :—

Examination.	Number.
1	2
Sar fouzdar's examination	1
Fouzdar's examination	20
Naib fouzdar's examination	32
Clerk's examination	13
Total ...	66

160. The percentage of the total number of punishments to the actual force was 42.22 as against 72.75 in the preceding year. Rewards were given in 28 cases as against the same number in the preceding year. Special promotions were given in 5 cases against 7 in the preceding year.

During the year the system of punishments in vogue in the department was examined and the instructions issued are having a beneficial effect. The infliction of large numbers of petty fines and other minor punishments for minor defaults has been stopped.

161. The police "bank" at Baroda had 617 loan accounts at the end of the previous year. 627 fresh accounts were opened during the year under report. Out of these 595 accounts were closed as the loans were repaid and 649 were on the register at the close of the year.

CRIMES.

162. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the police was 3,420, excluding 8 cases taken up from the dormant file. The following table shows the fluctuations in the crimes reported to the police in the last five years, excluding cases taken up from the dormant file :—

Year	Baroda City	Baroda District	Mehsana	Navari.	Amreli.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927-28	...	939	1,341	295	231	2,709
1928-29	620	836	1,313	362	244	3,375
1929-30	298	879	1,443	243	291	3,154
1930-31	242	901	1,570	333	206	3,337
1931-32	254	882	1,671	315	278	3,420

The figures of crimes in the Baroda District during the year 1927-28 include those in the Baroda City.

The following comparative statement gives particulars of all crimes, reported to the police as well as to magistrates, district by district, under all classes, for the last two years :—

No	Offences.	Baroda City.				Baroda District.				Mehsana District.				Navsari District.				Amreli District.				Total.			
		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.	
		1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON																									
1	Murder ...	1	3	...	...	17	23	...	...	23	35	...	1	5	4	...	...	9	9	...	...	55	74	...	1
2	Attempt at murder ...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	6	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	4+1 D F	1	2	...	11+1 D F	16	4	...
3	Culpable homicide ...	3	1	...	...	9	10	...	...	7	6	...	...	6	5	...	...	2	6	...	...	27	26	...	...
4	Grievous hurt ...	7	8	...	...	44	46	2	3	106	107	30	27	18	16	1	4	19	13	...	1	194	190	33	35
5	Rape ...	1	2	...	...	4	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	7	11	0	3
6	Kidnapping and abduction.	2	3	...	...	7	6	2	1	5	16	3	4	1	3	...	...	5	...	1	1	20	28	6	6
7	Drugging ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
8	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash act.	4	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	15	...	1
9	Miscellaneous ...	44	18	...	...	103	104	10	17	90	83	82	71	39	53	10	17	38	33	19	18	314	291	121	123
										D. F											D. F.				
Total ...		62	39	...	1	183	202	14	22	241	263	117	103	72	88	11	23	77	64	22	20	640	656	164	169
										D. F											D. F.				

CLASS II—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																																																																																																					
10	10	...	...	13	15	...	1	11	7	2	...	2	4	...	1	5	...	2	31+2	2	1																																																																														
11	11	...	...	17	17	...	1	38	25	5	2	4	1	5	16	...	5	67	6	4																																																																															
12	12	...	...	191	175	3	1	230	35	3	...	5	52	...	1	7	6	...	5	7	3																																																																														
13	13	...	...	24	15	...	...	71	70	1	...	3	15	14	1	114	102	2	3																																																																														
14	14	...	...	172	201	41	22	250	321	105	...	94	7	12	63	51	5	13	651	723+1	161																																																																														
15	15	...	...	5	3	...	...	8	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	10	...	24	13	...	1																																																																								
16	16	...	...	3	4	18	15	9	23	37	19	25	22	5	2	2	4	4	3	7	13																																																																														
17	17	...	...	3	7	5	9	7	6	21	21	54	36	4	9	...	3	1	...	4	8																																																																														
18	18	...	...	2	3	37	32	10	7	33	54	48	...	23	2	2	...	4	15	4	1																																																																														
19	19	...	...	1	80	101	6	6	221	244	334	450	26	26	45	47	25	23	31	361	400																																																																														
Total		161	168	1220	562	583	7667	942,101	577	599	201	223	57	69	180	194	52	67	2046	2180	774	822																																																																															

No.	Particulars	Revenue District										Muzaffargarh District										Total			
		1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09						
1	Grain	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
20	Offences against property	3	2	...	...	17	11	3	...	39	31	14	2	1	9	7	6	4	4	6	2	64	57	30	36
21	Harbour dues	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
22	Offences against Government servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Offences against Government	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
24	Offences against Car	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
25	Offences against Justice	...	2	...	...	5	6	...	...	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	11	19	...	2
26	Offences against War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27	Offences against not	48	29	...	...	107	66	10	2	446	258	18	25	37	18	4	24	13	19	...	2	651	421	33	53
Total		51	35	...	...	132	116	19	2	488	255	33	54	42	27	11	30	21	28	6	5	734	501	69	91
274	Grain	274	242	1221	882	901	1074	1671	157	77	750	315	3387	122	27	286	80	62	3420	...	3337	1007	1092	...	...

The following table shows the increase or decrease, district by district under each of the three main classes of crimes:—

District.	1931-32	1930-31	Increase	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON				
Barda City...	62	39	23	...
Enoch ...	185	202	...	14
Meliana ...	141	263	...	22
Nawar ...	52	88	...	16
Amreh ...	57	64	13	...
Total ...	640	656	...	16
CLASS II—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.				
Barda City ...	161	168	...	7
Barda ...	562	583	...	21
Meliana ...	942	1,012	...	70
Nawar ...	201	223	...	22
Amreh ...	180	194	...	14
Total ...	2,046	2,180	...	134
CLASS III—MISCELLANEOUS				
Enoch City ...	51	35	16	...
Barda ...	132	116	16	...
Meliana ...	488	295	193	...
Nawar ...	42	27	15	...
Amreh ...	21	28	...	7
Total ...	734	501	233	...
Grand total ...	3,420	3,337	83	...

The percentages of crimes under classes I, II and III to the total number of crimes were 18.71, 59.82 and 21.47 respectively as against 19.66, 65.33 and 15.01 in the preceding year.

Looking to the offences under class I (against person) it seems that there has been an appreciable decrease. The decrease is noticeable mainly in cases of murder (55 against 74) and occurs in the Baroda and Mehsana districts.

As regards crimes against property (class II) there has been a decrease of 134 cases on the whole.

The number of crimes under class III (miscellaneous) shows an increase due to larger number of cases having been instituted against criminal suspects who were absent from roll-calls. The number of such cases was 470 as against 247 in the preceding year. If these cases are excluded, the number of crimes under class III comes to 264 as against 254 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the increase or decrease under certain principal heads of crimes in each district :—

Offences	Baroda City		Baroda		Mehsana.		Navsari		Ameli.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Murder.	...	2	...	6	...	12	1	...	...	..
Dacoity.	2	4	...	...	2	...	4
Robbery.	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	11
Burglaries.	...	12	16	...	...	8	...	1	...	17
Thefts (Cattle).	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
„ (Others)	41	...	14	12	...
Riots.	1	...	6	...	8	...	...	8	...	...

These figures show that there was a decrease in crimes under the heads of murder, robberies and burglaries in the Baroda City.

The Baroda District shows an increase under burglaries and cattle thefts, and a decrease under murder, dacoity and other thefts.

Mehsana shows a small increase under dacoity but a satisfactory decrease under murder, burglary and thefts.

Navsari also shows a satisfactory fall under dacoity and thefts. In Amreli also the fall under dacoity, robbery and burglary is satisfactory.

163. Besides 3,420 cases reported to the police during the year 8 cases were taken up from the dormant file, making a total of 3,428 cases. 1,031 cases were pending with the police at the beginning of the year. These cases were dealt with by the police as under :—

Time-barred	...	...	1
Found to be false	...	...	401
Placed on dormant file	...	...	814
Compounded before trial	...	...	14
Undetected	...	...	162
Placed before courts	...	...	2,078
Pending with the police at the end of the year.			989

Total ... 4,459

164. Besides 2,078 cases placed before courts, there were 530 cases pending with them from the list of the previous year. The total number of cases with the magistrates for disposal was, therefore, 2,617 as against 2,337 in the previous year. These cases were dealt with as under :—

Compounded or withdrawn in courts.			309
Ended in conviction	...	...	1,226
Ended in acquittal	...	...	543
Pending with magistrates	...	...	539

Total ... 2,617

The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to those actually tried by the courts was 69.30 as against 62.87 in the preceding year.

Taking districts separately the percentages of cases resulting in conviction to cases actually tried were as under :—

Baroda City	79.88	as against	80.87
Baroda District.	62.17	" "	64.96
Mehsana "	70.96	" "	57.52
Navsari "	70.00	" "	67.35
Amreli "	63.97	" "	62.88

165. Taking important offences separately, the following table shows the results of cases dealt with by the courts:—

Important offences	Number of true cases	Number actually tried	Number ended in conviction.	Percentage of conviction in	
				1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3	4	5	6
Murder and culpable homicide	67	53	31	58.49	50.95
Dacoity	27	18	12	66.66	54.54
Robbery	53	38	17	44.74	25.00
Burglary	580	164	111	67.68	65.85
Theft	620	391	217	55.40	54.35

166. The following table shows the details of the property stolen and recovered:—

Year.	Cases reported to the police in which property was stolen	Cases in which it was recovered	Alleged value of property stolen in rupees.	Estimated value of property recovered in rupees.	Percentage of recovery of property.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1931-32 ...	1,382	711	1,77,919	49,515	22.91	51.45
1930-31 ...	1,371	720	1,73,583	46,538	26.81	52.52

167. The total expenditure of the district police amounted to Rs. 13,70,164 as against Rs. 13,53,789 in the preceding year. The average cost per police man of the actual force came to Rs. 322-5-0 as against Rs. 315-3-2 in the previous year.

The following table shows the details of the expenditure incurred:—

No.	Heads of charge.	Budget allotments for the year 1931-32. Rs.	Expenditure.		Difference.	
			1931-32. Rs.	1930-31 Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pay and allowances	13,20,534	12,41,884	12,27,566	17,318	...
2	Dead-stock.	1,776	1,750	1,727	23	...
3	Contingencies.	61,615	67,730	68,647	...	908
4	Arms and accoutrements	60,547	55,791	55,949	...	58
	Total	14,48,472	13,70,164	13,53,789	17,341	966
			Net increase Rs. 16,375			

168. The number of persons arrested in all the cases dealt with by the police was 6,300 as against 5,924 in the preceding year.

Persons arrested and their disposal.

169. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department remained the same as in the last year.

Criminal Investigation Department.

The following table shows the total expenditure of this branch, including that of the finger print bureau:—

Heads and expenditure.	Expenditure.		Difference.	
	1931-32 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Pay and allowances ...	22,475	20,626	1,849	...
Travelling allowances ...	3,143	4,171	...	1,028
Office rent	1,080	1,080	...	...
Miscellaneous	82	171	...	89
Total ...	26,780	26,048	732	...

The department was in charge of important special cases in the year. The cases of criminal breach of trust concerning the Navsari Darbhanga Mill were pending with the Government for decision as to whether extradition should be applied for. The case against Motilal Chunilal, the Sidhpur agent of the Oriental Life Assurance Company was pending in appeal in the Varisht Court. One Jethalal Hiralal of Baroda, who was charged with uttering counterfeit coins was convicted by the City Sessions Court and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The C. I. D. was successful in tracing an unreported case of dacoity in the Savli Taluka in which the accused was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the course of inquiries conducted by the C. I. D. under the superintendence of Major Acquino the Police Naib Suba of Baroda, a gang of 32 waghari was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in thefts and house-breakings committed in the Navsari District and the British districts of Surat and Thana as well as the Bombay suburban districts and the limits of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. A case against the gang was under preparation at the end of the year.

170. The Finger Print Bureau continued to be in charge of the Chief Detective Officer. The number of finger print slips on record at the commencement of the year was 31,311. During the year 823 fresh slips of convicted accused belonging to this State and 17 slips of foreign traced criminals were received for record, thus making a total of 32,151 slips. Of these 61 slips of re-convicted criminals and 268 slips of criminals reported to have died were removed from the record. Thus the total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 31,822.

Of the 823 slips, newly received 582 were received from local police officers of the State and 241 from foreign bureaus.

The number of slips sent to foreign bureaus for record was 114.

The State bureau received 2,235 slips for search and trace, as against 1,977 slips in the previous year and 1,952 in the year before.

In 15 cases officers from the bureau were summoned for giving expert opinion in courts.

The work of readjustment of old files was on hand and it is being done by the staff of the bureau over and above their normal duties.

171. The civil disobedience movement started in British India in January 1932 added to the responsibilities of the department. The border areas had to be policed; movements of suspects had to be watched; publication in the State of suppressed pamphlets, newspapers etc., had to be prevented; and information had to be obtained of political and other activities connected with the movement in British India. Within the State itself there was no anti-government movement of any kind and the relations between the people and the officers of the State were most cordial.

172. The relations among the communities in the State continued to be friendly. It was feared that following the Hindu-Mahomedan riots in Bombay feelings might become strained in the State. Fortunately these fears proved groundless.

GENERAL.

173. The Criminal Tribes Act was made applicable to the thakardas and kolis of Dhameli, Norta, Elampur, Der, Vamaiya, Adhar and Sampra villages under Pattan Taluka of the Mehsana District.

174. Section 19 of the State Arms Act was amended and a provision was added authorising licensing authorities to cancel licenses for firearms when they found it necessary to do so, in view of the preservation of game in the reserved jungles.

175. The tentative reciprocal arrangement about the arrest of accused persons under hot pursuit within the British territory and *vice versa* was extended to persons accused of offences under section 396 of I. P. C. corresponding with section 397 of I. P. C. and the whole arrangement will be in force till 12-8-34.

Reciprocal arrangement
for arrest of accused persons.

E. Peace and Order.

176. The Bandobasti branch remained under the control of the Sar Suba.

Control,

177. The general state of crime during the year under report does not call for any comment. Peace and order were maintained in the State throughout the year.

General state of crime
in the districts.

(1) BARODA DISTRICT.

- (i) Mr. D. M. Pangarkar who had instigated the workers of the Baroda New Mill to observe a strike, was forbidden by the District Magistrate for a month (under section 543 of the Local Criminal Procedure Code) to lecture before the public or to instigate mill operatives.
- (ii) A notification was also issued by the District Magistrate forbidding (a) the shooting of peacocks, pigs, dogs etc., near temples or mosques or any other place as this action was calculated to wound the feelings of the public, and (b) entrance into the field (with crops) of anybody without taking his permission.
- (iii) A joint conference of the bandobasti magistrates and the police officers was held during the year under report when important questions regarding bandobast were discussed.

(2) MEHSANA DISTRICT.

As this district touches the Ahmedabad District on its northern and western sides, strict measures were adopted against the foreign agitators who wished to carry on the civil disobedience movement from within our territory.

(3) NAVSARI DISTRICT.

The civil disobedience movement in the adjoining British territory gave cause for adopting some punitive measures. A notification preventing the immigration of the farmers of the British territory was issued. In four cases security for good behaviour was asked for the printing and publication of seditious literature in our limits.

(4) AMRELI DISTRICT.

(i) A notification was issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting the shooting of peacocks, pigs and dogs near a mosque or a temple and on the outskirts of a village.

(ii) A notification was issued for controlling the speed of motor in the Amreli town.

(5) OKHAMANDAL MAHAL.

In the Okhamandal Mahal there was no political offence during the year.

178. There were in all 108 security cases prepared by the police. The following table shows the results :—

District	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which securities were taken.	Number of cases in which securities were not taken.	Number of pending cases.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	41	29	11	1
Mehsana	55	12	6	37
Navsari	12	5	6	1
Amreli ... ..	...	...	...	...
Okha ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	108	46	23	39

179. The practice of submitting monthly reports of political and religious movements in the State to the Huzur Central Office was continued as in the preceding year.

Submission of monthly reports.

180. Co-operation between the bandobasti magistrate and the police helped to secure peace and order throughout the State.

Co-operation between the bandobasti magistrate and the police.

F. Press Report.

181. The Press Report branch remained under the direction and control of the Sar Suba.
Control.

182. The number of printing presses at the beginning of the year was 58; 1 new press came into existence., and 6 were closed. At the end of the year, there thus remained 53 presses actually working.
The number of printing presses.

183. The total literary out-put of the press was 5 weeklies, 32 periodicals, and 145 books including pamphlets as against 6 weeklies, 29 periodicals, and 157 books in the preceding year.
Out-put of the press.

184. The number of weekly reports issued in respect of journals was 50. The system of press cuttings was continued, and departments were kept informed of comments, criticisms, and suggestions in the public press.
Number of reports

185. The total number of topics reported from the local press was 313. They are classified as under :—
Topics reported.

Topics	Number	Topics	Number
Personal	2	Panchayats	16
Political	88	Municipal	4
Administrative	13	Military	2
Legislative	19	Co-operative	1
Revenue	18	Agricultural	1
Abkari	4	Jail	1
Educational	7	Medical	2
Commercial	5	Social	8
Railway	1	Miscellaneous	113
Police-bandobast	8	Total	313

The chief topics of a general nature discussed by the press related to constitutional reforms in States, All India Federation and the implications of the idea, the working of ordinances in British India etc. Among topics of local interest were the expansion of the Dhara Sabha, the revival of mahal panchayats, social legislation, the amalgamation of Antyaj schools with ordinary schools etc.

186. The number of periodicals at the end of the year was 32 including 6 new and excluding 3 that were closed. Two of the new periodicals for which declarations had been made, were not published during the year under report. The periodicals that continued during the year are classified as under :—

Subject	Number.	Subject.	Number.
General literature ...	1	Communal	3
Education... ..	1	Physical culture	4
Law	3	Miscellaneous	14
Religion	2	Total ...	32

187. 145 books and pamphlets were published during the year. They are classified as under:—

Books, their number and quality.

According to language.

Subject.	Number.	Subject.	Number.
English	2	Sanskrit-Prakrit-Hindi ...	1
Gujarati	89	English-Gujarati-Hindi.	1
English-Gujarati ...	5	Marathi	4
Hindi-Gujarati	11	Urdu	2
Hindi-Sanskrit	2	Urdu-Gujarati	8
Hindi	7	Urdu-Hindi	1
Hindi-English	2	Urdu-Hindi-Gujarati ...	1
Sanskrit	2	Sanskrit-Gujarati ...	7
		Total ...	145

According to subject matter.

Subject.			Number.	Subject.			Number.
Religion	...	...	14	Science	...	...	1
History	...	...	3	Drama	...	...	2
Education	...	...	35	Novel	...	...	13
Poetry	...	...	32	Music	...	...	1
Biography	...	...	8	Travel and description	...	...	1
Law	...	...	1	Miscellaneous	...	...	34
				Total	...	...	145

The quality of the books judged from the literary point of view was on the whole poor. Among the few good books published were those that appeared under the auspices of the Education Department (translation branch). It is noteworthy that books on education, formed the largest single class among the publications.

188. The general tone of the press was, on the whole, loyal both to the Baroda and British Governments, though the influence of the Indian Nationalist press on local journalism is becoming more and more marked.

G. Extradition.

189. During the year under report His Highness' Government made extradition demands in 205 cases as against 157 last year and received demands from the British districts and Indian States in 126 cases as against 137 of the last year.

190. The following table shows the demands by Baroda and from Baroda :—

Number of demands by
and from Baroda.

Demands by Baroda.

	Number of demands made.		Number of demands withdrawn.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5
British districts ...	119	315	3	4
Indian States ...	86	139	6	13
Total ...	205	454	9	17

Demands from Baroda.

	Number of demands made		Number of demands withdrawn	
	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5
British districts ..	54	102	16	38
Indian States ...	52	150	26	47
Total .	106	252	42	85

191. During the year 181 persons were surrendered to Baroda in 233 cases while Baroda surrendered 301 persons in 143 cases as under :—

Surrenders to Baroda.

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the current year		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year		Total number of surrenders during the year.	
	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
British districts	112	271	11	21	123	292
Indian States	65	106	15	83	110	189
Total	177	377	26	104	233	481

Surrenders by Baroda.

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the current year		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year		Total number of surrenders during the year.	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
British districts	49	102	10	23	59	125
Indian States.	54	130	30	46	84	176
Total ...	103	232	40	69	143	301

192. The following table shows the manner in which cases relating to persons surrendered during the year were disposed of :—

Disposal.

Surrenders during the year.		Awaiting trial at the beginning of the year.		Total,		Disposal.								Awaiting trial at the end of the year.	
						Discharged.		Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Dealt with otherwise.			
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
481	233	147	66	628	299	80	50	151	74	190	79	25	15	182	81

193. During the year certificates for trial of the accused in British India were issued in 3 cases involving 10 accused.

Certificates for trial in British India.

H. Prison.

194. The Sar Suba held charge of the office of the Inspector General of Prisons during the whole of the year.

Control.

195. The following table shows the number of prisoners, during the year :—

Total number of prisoners.

Year.	Number of prisoners at the commencement of the year.		New admissions.		Total.		Number discharged.		Number at the end of the year.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1931-32	858	25	5,893	220	6,751	245	5,711	218	1,040	27
1930-31	773	24	5,033	208	5,806	232	4,943	207	858	25

196. Out of the total number of admissions only 1,660 prisoners were convicted during the year.
 Daily average and the number of convicts, The daily average number of prisoners in jails and lock-ups was 945 as against 836 in the preceding year.

197. Of the 1,660 prisoners during the year, as many as 663 or 39.9% were sentenced to terms not exceeding one month, and 258 or 15.5 % were sentenced to terms exceeding a month but below three months. Comparing these figures with those of the preceding year (391 or 31 % and 154 or 12.2 % respectively) it appears that the magistrates have not borne in mind the undesirability of inflicting short term sentences which are undesirable from every point of view.

198. During the year under report, no prisoner escaped from the district jails or the Central Jail.
 Escape and recapture 6 prisoners escaped from lock-ups (2 from the lock-ups, and 4 from outside them). 3 escaped prisoners were recaptured.

199. The jail population on the whole enjoyed good health.
 Health.

200. The total expenditure during the year excluding that of the police guards for lock-ups, amounted to Rs. 1,29,145-4-7 as against Rs. 1,44,075-11-1 in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 14,930-6-6 which is mainly due to the reduced expenditure on buildings.
 Expenditure

201. The total net income from all jails and lock-ups during the year amounted to Rs. 18,949-6-0 as against Rs. 18,633-4-9 in the preceding year.
 Earnings

202. Deducting the income of Rs. 18,949-6-0 from the total expenditure of Rs. 1,29,145-4-7, the total net cost to the Government for all the jails and lock-ups came to Rs. 1,10,195-14-7 as against Rs. 1,25,442-6-4 in the previous year. The average
 Net cost to Government.

cost per prisoner was Rs. 136-10-7 as against Rs. 150-0-10 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the increase in the average number of prisoners, as well as to the fall in prices of food-stuffs.

203. During the year a committee was appointed by the Government to suggest improvements in the system of jail manufactures. The Government accepted most of the recommendations of the committee which suggested *inter alia*

Important reforms.

- (i) improvement in the textile section—methods of winding, warping and beaming and introduction of fly shuttle loom;
- (ii) a change in the system of costing, and
- (iii) the appointment of a factory supervisor to be in charge of the manufactory section.

The aim is to ensure that every convict is engaged in some useful occupation in the jail and learns it as thoroughly as possible.

I. Registration.

204. The department was under the Sar Suba, as Inspector General of Registration with a personal assistant. The Naib Suba, Okhamandal and the personal naib subas in other districts worked as ex-officio registrars in their districts. The Bhimcutta Peta Mahal of the Amreli District was placed under the supervision of the Naib Suba, Okhamandal, during the year. The number of sub-registrars was 44 as in the previous year.

205. The following table shows the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate value, the gross receipts and expenditure of the department:—

The number of documents registered, receipts and expenditure

Year.	Number of documents	Aggregate value. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1931-32	39,656	2,23,50,939	1,70,019	62,655
1930-31	40,630	2,40,95,946	1,76,252	61,678

The decrease in the number of documents and their aggregate value is due to the general depression.

206. The following table classifies the documents received for registration:—

Nature of instruments	1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3
Immovable property		
(1) Compulsory		
Gift	505	161
Sales	15,606	18,416
Mortgages without possession ...	3,510	3,007
Mortgages with possession	13,121	14,698
Instruments of partition and releases	520	605
Leases upto 3 years	520	550
Other documents	1,952	1,911
Total ...	35,634	39,681
(2) Optional		
Leases upto three years	115	135
Wills and authorities to adopt ...	478	400
Total ...	593	535
Movable property		
(1) Optional		
Money bonds	70	71
Instruments of pledge with possession	17	20
Instruments of pledge without possession	24	9
Divorces	35	29
Other documents	265	275
Total ...	411	404
Grand total ...	39,656	40,620

207. The Inspector General of Registration made a detailed inspection of the District Registrar's Office, Mehsana, during the year. The personal assistant inspected 25 sub-registry offices and paid 5 surprise visits during the year.

208. The special concession given to the agricultural banks in the State of having their documents registered without payment of fees continued to be extended to the co-operative societies as well. Documents of co-operative societies for the consolidation of scattered agricultural holdings also continued to be exempted.

The following table shows particulars of such documents during the year:—

Co-operative societies.		Agricultural banks.		Consolidation of scattered holdings.	
Number of documents.	Remission Rs.	Number of documents.	Remission Rs.	Number of documents.	Remission Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
799	6,913	99	641	121	659

J. Courts of Wards.

209. Under the law relating to wards the Sar Suba is authorised to assume control over estates of minors and others who are physically or mentally unable to manage their estates. A charge of 2½% on the income is levied for supervision. The Sar Suba exercises general supervision and the Subas are the guardians of wards in their districts.

210. The number of wards at the beginning of the year was 92. Control over the estates of 12 wards was assumed and the estates of 30 wards were released during the year, thus leaving 74 wards at the end of the year as against 92 in the preceding year.

211. The value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 32 lakhs and the income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1.85 and Rs. 1.48 lakhs respectively.

212. The demand amounted to Rs. 1.85 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.55 lakhs were collected during the year and Rs. 0.30 lakh remained in arrears at the close of the year.

Demand, collection and arrears.

213. The debts due to the estates amounted to Rs. 8.44 lakhs and the debts which the estates had to pay came to Rs. 4.11 lakhs.

Debts.

214. The total amount of land leased out was 23,971 bighas. The average rent per district was as under :—

Cultivated area and average rent.

District.	Rent per bigha.
1. Baroda.	Rs. 7- 6-0
2. Mehsana.	Rs. 2-13-0
3. Navsari.	Rs. 5- 0-0
4. Amreli.	Re. 1- 0-0

215. Of the total number of wards, 32 are attending vernacular schools, 27 are receiving English education, and one is studying in the Military College, Dehradun. Of the rest two are married and the others are below school-going age.

Wards' education.

216. The total savings of the estates at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6.06 lakhs and were invested as under :—

Investment of savings.

lakhs.

1. Deposited in the Bank of Baroda ...	Rs. 4.88
2. Deposited in the postal savings bank ...	Rs. 0.32
3. Invested in shares ...	Rs. 0.22
4. Invested in cash certificates ...	Rs. 0.39
5. Current balance ...	Rs. 0.25
<hr/>	
Total Rs.	6.06

217. During the year it was decided that the age of majority for wards should be 18, discretion remaining with the Government, in particular cases, to extend it to 21.

Majority age.

K. Religious and charitable institutions.

218. During the year under report, this branch was under the control of the Sar Suba.

219. Temples and other charitable and religious institutions in the State fall under the following classes :—

Management of charitable and religious institutions

- (i) those maintained directly by the Government;
- (ii) those under private management receiving aid from the State in the form of barkhali inami villages or cash;
- (iii) public institutions receiving no aid from the Government in any form.

The Government are directly concerned only with the first of these classes.

220. The number of institutions under direct Government management was 46 as in the last year. These are under the direct management of the head office while the rest are managed by the local officers. Two of these, viz : Kedareswar 'Khichadi' and 'Gyarmi' karkhanas are charitable institutions for the maintenance of Hindu and Mahomedan destitutes, respectively in the city of Baroda. The total expenditure on these institutions came to Rs. 0-97 lakh against Rs. 1-00 lakh in the previous year. The movable and immovable properties belonging to the institutions were valued at Rs. 19-31 lakhs against Rs. 19-14 lakhs in the previous year.

Institutions under Government.

221. There are three separate funds maintained by the department: (i) the general fund, (ii) the reserve fund, and (iii) the dharmik sanstha fund,

The three funds.

222. The general fund which is created out of the net savings of the institutions, is intended for religious and charitable objects of public utility. The amounts paid every year are :—

Amounts paid Rs.	Names of institutions to which the amounts are paid.
1	2
12,000	Certain dispensaries in the Mehsana District.
3,000	The Lutan Ayurvedic Pathshala.
2,000	The Bilimora Infirmary.
500	The Maharami Maternity Ward at Baroda.
6,776	The Doodh Rajkewari Sanskrit Pathshala
51-14-0	The Arach Pathshala.
1-0	Contribution towards the salary of the (upadeshal) preacher at the Yashwanth Mahadev at Kadi for the additional work of preaching to the depressed classes
3,772-10-1	Miscellaneous items including petty repairs to the institutions

223. The reserve fund is intended to meet extraordinary expenditure such as extensive repairs to buildings. All institutions contribute rateably to this fund.

224. The dharmic sanstha fund which is created out of the Government charge levied on alienated villages under the head "institutional grants" is to be utilized for public charitable purposes.

The following table shows the details of the three funds standing in the name of the Sar Suba (Devasthan branch):—

(Figures are in lakhs)

Name of fund.	Amount on hand at the beginning of the year Rs.	Contributions during the year. Rs.	Total amount. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Balance at the close of the year. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
General fund ...	4.06	0.49	4.55	0.28	4.27
Reserve fund ...	0.13	0.07	0.20	0.03	0.17
Dharmic sanstha fund	0.18	0.03	0.21	...	0.21
Total...	4.37	0.59	4.96	0.31	4.65

225. Religious and charitable institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the State during the year numbered 4,149, enjoying an approximate grant of Rs. 1.80 lakhs in the form of inami villages and cash allowances. Institutions having an annual income of Rs. 200 and above are required by the Charitable Endowments Act to have their budgets sanctioned by Government every five years.

Institutions under private management.

226. The total number of institutions for the general public are 4,149 of which 3,619 are for Hindus and 530 for Mahomedans.

Institutions for the relief of paupers etc

227. The total number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers, orphans, the deaf and the lepers are 15, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The daily number of paupers who received help from the institutions intended for their relief were 225, 68 and 225 in the Mehsana, Amreli and Baroda districts respectively.

Itinerant religious preachers.

228. Six itinerant religious preachers worked in the year at Amreli, Becharaji, Sidhpur, Kadi, Pattan and Chandod. The Mukhya Dharmopadeshak appointed by the Government to deliver lectures on religious matters delivered six lectures at different centres.

Inspections.

229. Thirty-six institutions were visited by the Sar Suba, 39 by the Devasthan Superintendent and 18 by the Mukhya Dharmopadeshak.

Important orders.

230. The post of the Mukhya Dharmopadeshak has been abolished under orders of the Government.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

231. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B. A., LL. B., A. M., was
Personnel. Accountant General during the year
except from 16-5-32 to 25-6-32 when
he was on leave and Mr. S. K. Nayampalli, B. A., LL. B., was
in charge.

232. This department deals with finance, audit and
accounts. As the audit department, it
Functions of the department. examines all vouchers of expenditure
on the pre-audit or post-audit system.
As department in charge of the accounts work of the State it
tabulates the receipts and expenditure of the State under main
and sub-heads and compiles monthly and yearly statements of
accounts. One of its most important duties is the preparation
of the State budget. It also keeps the Government informed
of the chief causes of the fluctuations in the State revenues and
advises Government on all questions affecting the finances of
the State. It is also concerned with the investments of the
State funds. This last function is carried out under the advice
of the Investment Committee.

233. During the year the concession of cash payment
hitherto allowed to pensioners in receipt
Cash payment to pensioners. of monthly pensions of Rs. 20 and below
was extended to all pensioners, thus
saving them the inconvenience of going to the bank for encash-
ment of cheques. These payments are made before the 5th of
every month. The system is working successfully.

234. The arrangement by which the pensions are credited
to the accounts of the pensioners with the
Crediting pensions to bank accounts extended. Bank of Baroda, Limited, without the
necessity of a life certificate and atten-
dance-personally or by attorney-hitherto available to retired
officers of the grade of Subas and above, was extended to
officers of the Naib Suba's grade.

235. Mr. R. V. Rairikar, B. A., a senior superintendent, was deputed to Bombay for three months for training in the system of accounts and the budget.

Deputation of an officer for training to Bombay.

236. During the year a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. R. H. Desai, the Mantra Sachiv, was appointed to examine the existing staffs and the grades, with a view to suggest readjustments in scales of salary and possible reduction, without impairing efficiency. The committee accordingly examined the establishments of all the departments and submitted their recommendations to Government who have generally accepted them.

Committee for examining present establishments and their salaries.

237. A committee consisting of Mr. R. H. Desai, the Mantra Sachiv (President), the Accountant General, Shrimant Y. M. Pandhare and heads and assistants of the departments concerned as members reviewed the fixed and fluctuating grants of all the departments, and recommended a reduction of Rs. 11,509 in the fixed and Rs. 3,62,894-8-0 in the fluctuating grants.

The Review Committee,

238. The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of tribute :—

Tribute.

(Figures are in lakhs.)

Serial No.	Name of the agency.	Total demand.			Collections.	Arrears.
		Past arrears. Rs.	Demand for the current year. Rs.	Total. Rs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Reva Kantha ...	·23	1·31	1·54	1·34	·20
2	Mahi Kantha ...	2·59	1·41	4·00	1·47	2·53
3	Kathnawar ...	3·06	2·95	6·01	3·00	3·01
4	Banas Kantha (Palanpur).	·47	·44	·91	·43	·48
5	Miyagam ...	·27	·07	·34	·14	·20
	Total ...	6·62	6·18	12·80	6·38	6·42

239. During the year 243 new pensions were sanctioned in the civil departments and 145 ceased owing to death. At the end of the year, the total number of pensioners was 2,260 drawing an aggregate annual amount of Rs. 5,21,643 against 2,162 and Rs. 5,03,518 respectively in the previous year. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 2,880 against Rs. 2,309 were awarded to 36 against 31 persons in the preceding year. In the Military Department 89 new pensions were sanctioned and 35 ceased owing to death. The total number of pensioners at the end of the year was 1,213 against 1,296 in the previous year. The annual pension drawn by them amounted to Rs. 1,33,460 against Rs. 1,60,171. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 8,523 were awarded to 38 persons against Rs. 13,264 to 41 persons in the previous year.

240. During the year, the total revenues and expenditure of the Raj were Rs. 249.43 and Rs. 261.89 lakhs against the budgetted estimates of Rs. 239.08 and Rs. 215.04 lakhs respectively, showing a deficit of Rs. 12.46 lakhs. There was in reality no deficit, as under expenditure there was a book adjustment of Rs. 23 lakhs under irrigation—the capital of remunerative irrigation works being reduced by the same amount. In comparison with the actuals of the previous year there was a decrease of Rs. 10.23 lakhs in revenue and an increase of Rs. 22.86 in disbursements. The following table shows the details:—

RECEIPTS.
(*Figures are in lakhs*).

No.	Head	1931-32 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land revenue	120.95	117.45	3.47	...
2	Taxes	7.21	5.46	1.83	...
3	Port dues	2.66	2.96	...	.30
4	Excise	25.64	22.49	3.15	...
5	Opium	4.20	4.46	...	.26
6	Customs	17.07	14.47	2.60	...
7	Stamps	11.59	12.05	...	.46

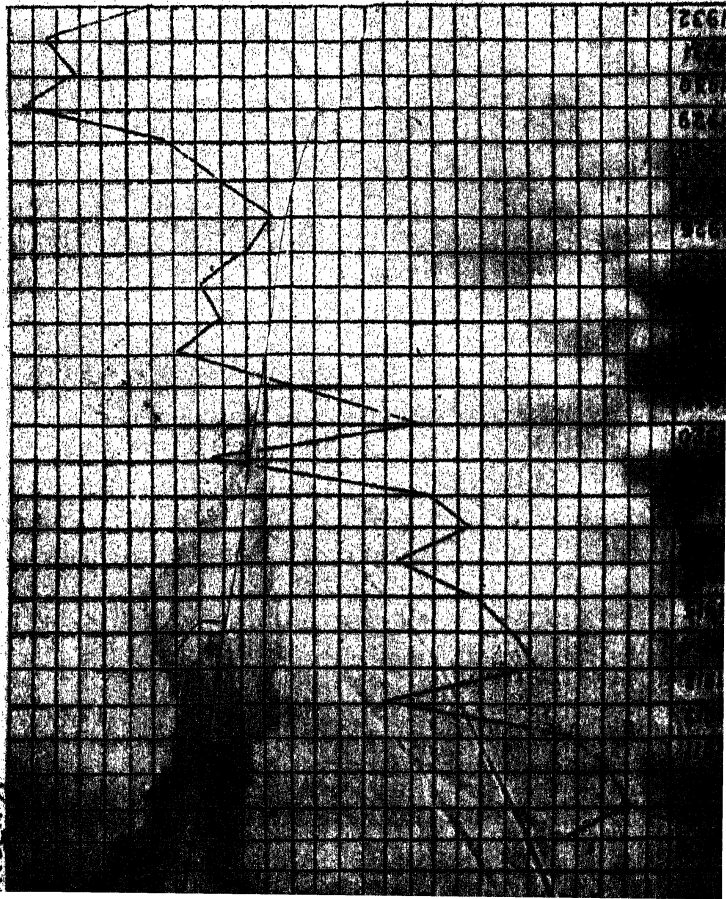
RECEIPTS.—(Concl'd.)

No.	Head.	1931-32 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Registration ...	1·70	1·75	...	·05
9	Tribute ...	6·56	6·37	·19	...
10	Vishishta panchayat revenue	·21	·22	...	·01
11	Village panchayat re- venue.	·95	·95	...	...
12	Interest ...	16·67	16·94	...	·27
13	Railways ...	13·54	13·50	·04	...
14	Electric ...	3·22	3·34	...	·12
15	Irrigation ...	·12	·06	·06	...
16	Khangr ...	·14	·12	·02	...
17	Central administration	·11	·17	...	·06
18	Judicial fees and fines	·75	·63	·12	...
19	Police ...	·15	·17	...	·02
20	Jail ..	·17	·16	·01	...
21	Army ...	·03	·10	...	·01
22	Sanitation ...	·41	·50	...	·09
23	Medical ...	·77	·80	...	·03
24	Education ...	6·33	6·44	...	·11
25	Agriculture ...	·19	·19	...	...
26	Commerce (including Co- operative Department)	·16	·16	...	...
27	Press ...	·05	·47	...	·42
28	Dairy ...	·13	·14	...	·01
29	Port+ ...	·22	...	·22	...
30	Public Works ...	3·66	2·38	1·28	...
31	Miscellaneous ...	3·83	24·73	...	20·90
	Total ...	249·43	259·66	12·99	23·22
	Net decrease ... ..	...	...	...	Rs. 10·23

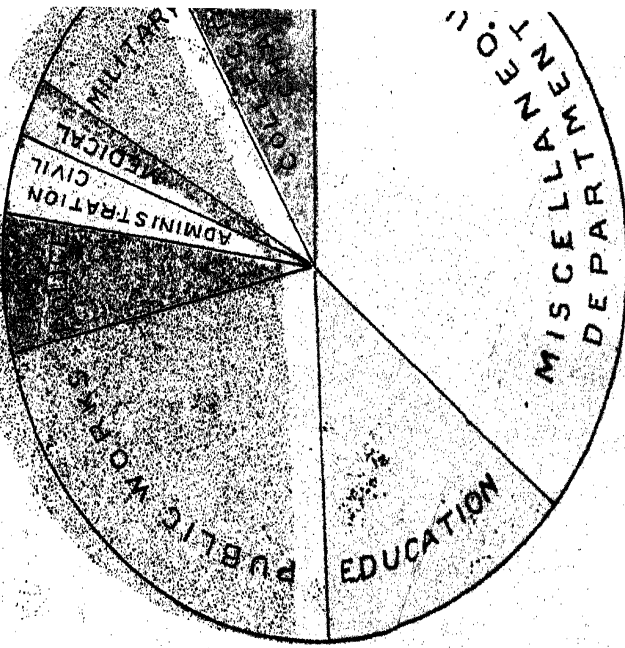
*The accounts of the Okha Port being now maintained on a commercial basis, net receipts are shown for the year. In 1930-31, the receipts were included under the head "Customs".

EDUCATIONAL

AGRAM SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS IN THE
ROPORTION OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE
THE TOTAL LAND REVENUE OF THE STATE
PERCENT.



EXPENDITURE
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPO
OF
EXPENDITURE ON VARIOUS H



DISBURSEMENTS.

(Figures are in lakhs.)

No.	Head.	1931-32 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land revenue ...	22.29	23.30	...	1.01
2	Taxes ...	.22	.27	...	.05
3	Forests ...	1.34	1.35	...	.01
4	Excise (including salt) ...	2.10	2.26	...	.16
5	Opium ...	.52	.63	...	.11
6	Customs ...	.49	.55	...	.06
7	Stamps ...	.87	.91	...	.04
8	Registration ...	.67	.62	.05	...
9	Revenue to vishishata panchayats.	.22	.25	...	.03
10	Revenue to village panchayats.	1.01	.95	.06	...
11	Interest ...	.39	.38	.01	...
12	Palace, including Shri- mant Yuvraj Pratap- sinh's budget.	26.91	29.85	...	2.94
13	Central administration.	9.24	9.58	...	.34
14	Judicial ...	5.63	5.52	.11	...
15	Police. ...	14.49	14.20	.29	...
16	Jail ...	.82	.89	...	.07
17	Army ...	22.65	23.42	...	.77
18	Sanitation ...	.99	.72	.27	...
19	Medical ...	6.70	6.82	...	.12
20	Education ...	35.18	34.84	.34	...
21	Agriculture ...	1.46	1.35	.11	...
22	Commerce ...	.54	.66	...	.12
23	Co-operative ...	.60	.51	.09	...
24	Government industrial concerns.	.27	2.03	...	1.76
25	Public Works ...	57.72	36.04	21.68	...
26	Miscellaneous ...	31.87	23.08	8.79	...
27	Ecclesiastical ...	2.03	2.02	.01	...
28	Nernnook assami ...	4.81	5.62	...	.81
29	Pension ...	6.76	6.37	.39	...
30	Subsidy to local boards.	3.08	3.92	...	.84
31	Extraordinary ...	.02	.12	...	.10
	Total ...	261.89	239.03	32.20	9.34
Net increase, Rs. 22.86					

* (1) This amount included the expenditure on account of the State Press in the year 1930-31 which disappears in the year under report as the accounts are now kept on the commercial system; the expenditure of the dairy alone is therefore shown under this head.

(2) Under Public Works, Rs. 23 lakhs, restaurant book adjustment,

The following table shows the main heads which showed appreciable increase under receipts :—

No.	Head.	Increase Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
1	Land revenue ...	3.17	Due to larger realisation of past arrears of land revenue.
2	Taxes ...	1.83	Due to recoveries of past dues.
3	Licence ...	3.15	Due to increased receipts under licence fees.
4	Customs ...	2.60	Due to enhanced tariff rates.
5	Tribute ...	.19	Due to realisation of past arrears.
6	Public Works Department	1.28	Mainly due to increased miscellaneous receipts and recoveries

The following table shows the main heads which showed appreciable decrease under receipts :—

No.	Head.	Decrease Rs. in lakhs	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
1	Forests ...	.30	Due to the fall under timber which is due to general trade depression.
2	Opium ...	.26	Owing to reduced consumption.
3	Stamps ...	.46	Due to smaller realisations under court-fee stamp and documentary paper
4	Interest ...	.27	Mainly due to the deduction of income-tax on promissory notes under new rules
5	Press ...	.52	In 1930-31, the Press accounts were not kept on a commercial basis and the actual receipts and disbursements were separately shown. In the year under report, the accounts are kept on commercial lines and receipts minus or plus (as the case may be) are shown.
6	Miscellaneous ...	20.90	Last year bonds of 3½% Sterling Loan were purchased and the difference between the face value and the purchase price was shown under this head. The decrease under this head this year is due to the absence of such transactions.

The following table shows the main heads which showed appreciable increase under disbursement :—

No.	Head.	Increase Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
1	Police	29	Increased expenditure under salaries of the district police owing to periodical promotions.
2	Sanitation	27	Partly due to increased expenditure under "temporary" head and partly due to the refund of arrears on account of vaccination contribution to local bodies.
3	Education	34	Mainly due to the increased temporary establishments on account of increase in number of boys in the primary schools.
4	Public Works Department.	21.68	This increase is nominal due to book adjustment of capital expenditure on account of irrigation works.
5	Miscellaneous ..	8.79	Out of the total amount of Rs. 31.87 lakhs, Rs. 28.97 lakhs pertain to the difference between the face value and the purchase price obtained by transferring the capital accounts from face value to purchase value. The normal disbursements for the year 1931-32 were thus only 2.90 lakhs and the real decrease was Rs. 20.18 lakhs instead of an apparent increase of Rs. 8.79 lakhs. This decrease of Rs. 20.18 lakhs was due to the fact that during the year 1931-32 there were no securities for conversion as in 1930-31.
6	Pensions	39	Due to increase in the number of pensioners.

The following table shows the main heads which showed appreciable decrease under disbursement :—

No.	Head.	Decrease Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
1	Land revenue ...	1.01	Mainly under land acquisition and refund
2	Excise ... ..	.16	Due to less expenditure under the head "temporary establishment "
3	Opium ... ..	.11	Less opium juice was purchased.
4	Palace including Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinh's budget	2.94	Expenditure on account of ka) and Khang) kar-khannas was less
5	Central administration.	.34	Reduction of expenditure under temporary staffs in the Huzur Central Office
6	Army	77	Owing to vacancies in the untrained force
7	Medical ... ..	.12	Decrease is only apparent some bills could not be cashed for payment during the year.
8	Subsidy to local boards.	.84	The Visnagar Municipality did not draw the grant sanctioned to it.

241. The following table shows the total receipts and expenditure under capital heads during the year :—

Receipts and expenditure under capital heads.

Items	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1	2	3
Tagavi	3,27,419	1,15,553
Loans	11,96,383	6,37,990
Railway ... ..	...	4,41,498
Electric ... ..	...	42,822
Okha Port ... ..	...	1,29,902
Reproductive Public Works	23,35,272	...
Total	38,59,074	13,67,765

The figure under receipts for reproductive works appears swollen as an amount of about Rs. 23 lakhs was debited to Public Works Department and credited to capital under reproductive works. This was only a book adjustment and did not affect the actuals.

242. The following table shows the financial position of the Raj during the year :—
Financial position,

Particulars.	1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3
	Rs	Rs
Cash balance	29,71,500	29,17,238
Fixed deposits	1,31,50,000	1,29,08,641
Loans and advances	1,20,65,983	1,10,79,479
Capital account. —		
(1) Investment (permanent) ...	5,59,41,670	6,12,72,536
(2) Securities	2,25,25,128	2,17,30,660
Total assets	10,96,57,381	10,99,38,563
Less liabilities	81,23,850	69,56,948
Net assets	10,15,33,422	10,29,81,615

The reduction of capital under reproductive irrigation works referred to in the preceding paragraph accounts for the apparent decrease.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND REVENUE.

A. Land revenue proper.

(a) CONSTITUTION OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

243. The revenue administration of the State is carried on by the Sar Suba, as head of the department, working under the orders of Government. For administrative convenience, each of the four districts of Baroda, Mehsana, Navsari and Amreli is placed under the charge of a Suba. The fifth district of Okhamandal is placed under an officer of the naib suba's grade, exercising the powers of a Suba. All these five officers work directly under the Sar Suba.

244. The five districts of the State are divided into 34 mahals or talukas and 8 peta mahals as under :—

District.					Mahals.	Peta mahals.
1					2	3
Baroda	...	...	...	...	11	2
Mehsana	...	...	...	...	10	2
Navsari	...	...	...	...	8	...
Amreli	...	...	...	...	4	2
Okhamandal	...	...	...	...	1	2
*					34	8

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT.

245. During the year Col. Kumar Shivrajsingh held the post of the Sar Suba.

Personnel.

246. The Sar Suba toured for 71 days and inspected the following offices:—

Inspection work done by
the Sar Suba.

- a. Suba's office, Mehsana.
- b. Naib subas' offices:—
 - (i) Okhamandal.
 - (ii) Kamrej.
- c. Vahivatdars' offices:—
 - (i) Mehsana, (ii) Chanasma, (iii) Dabhoi,
 - (iv) Tilakwada, (v) Songhad, (vi) Kamrej,
 - (vii) Okhamandal, (viii) Dhari.

247. The offices of the Subas of districts and the Okhamandal Mahal Naib Suba were held by the following officers during the year:—

The district officers

District	Name	Period during which the charge remained.	
		From.	To.
1	2	3	4
Baroda.	1 Mr. K. V. Uplap, B.A., LL.B.	1- 8-31	4-10-31
	2 Mr K B Desai, B.A., LL.B.	5-10-31	28- 2-32
	3 Mr R. S. Paul, B.A., LL.B., F.R.F.S., F.S.S.	29- 2-32	6- 4-32
	4 Mr. S. V. Mukerjee, B.A. (Hon), F.S.S.	7- 4-32	31- 7-32
Mehsana	1 Mr P V. Gaekwar.	1- 8-31	31- 7-32
Navsari.	1 Mr. M K. Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.	1- 8-31	30- 5-32
	2 Mr. B. A. Gaekwar, B.A., LL.B. Bar-at-Law.	31- 5-32	9- 6-32
Amreli.	1 Mr. B. A. Gaekwar, B.A., LL.B. Bar-at-Law.	1- 8-31 28-12-31	8- 8-31 24- 2-32
	2 Mr. K. B. Desai, B.A., LL.B.	9- 3-32	3- 6-32
	3 Mr. M. K. Nadkarni B.A., LL.B.	4- 6-32	31- 7-32
Okhamandal.	1 Mr. S. V. Gaekwar.	1- 8-31	31- 7-32

248. The following table shows the number of days travelled and villages inspected by the Subas of the districts and Naib Suba, Okhamandal :—

Touring and inspection
by the district officers

District.						Days	Villages visited
1						2	3
1	Baroda	...	...	...	...	118	123
2	Mehsana	...	...	...	...	137	336
3	Navsari	...	...	...	...	126	134
4	Amreli	...	...	...	...	125	209
5	Okhamandal	...	...	...	...	62	43

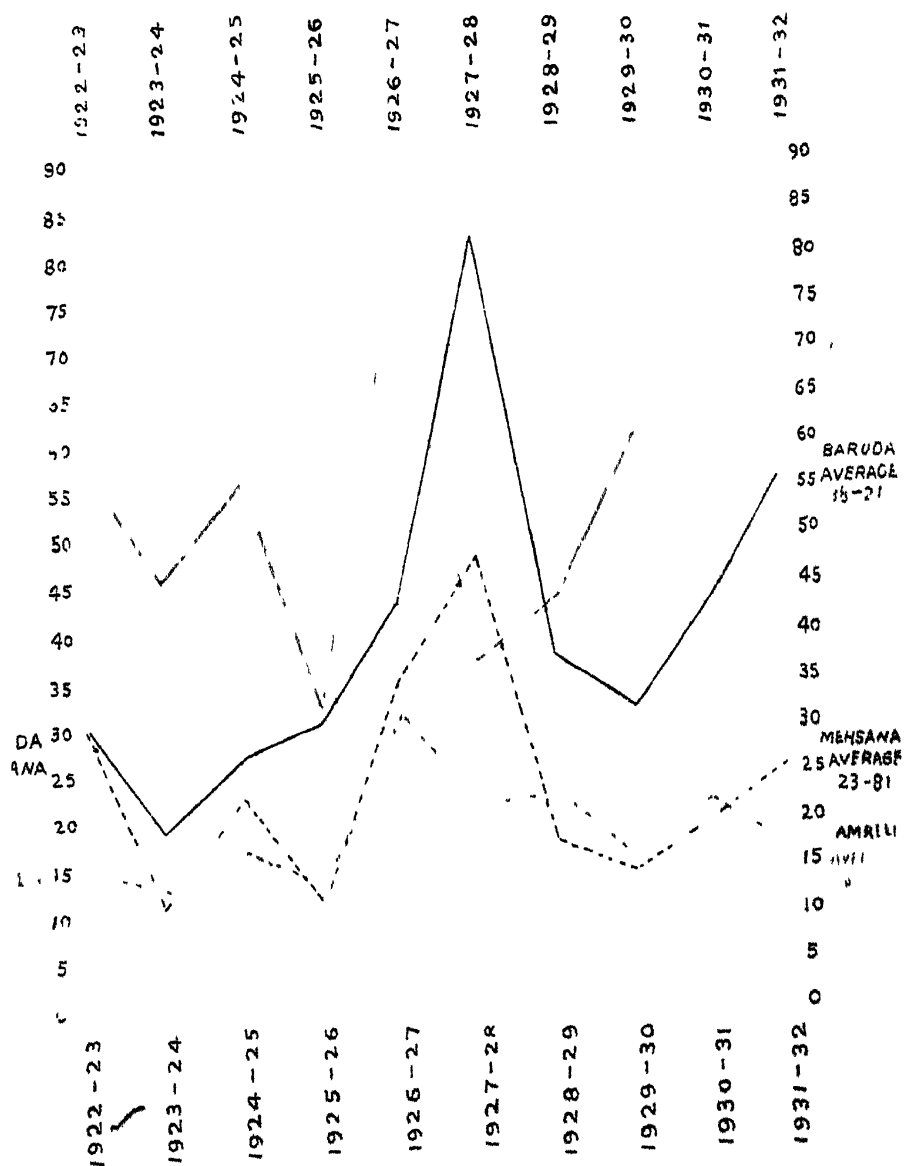
During the year, the Baroda Mahal Office was transferred to the Baroda sub-division and the Baroda City Vahivatdar was placed under the personal naib suba. The work in Petlad Mahal was distributed between the vahivatdar and a mahalkari. The Bhimcutta Peta Mahal was separated from the Amreli District and placed under the control of the Naib Suba, Okhamandal Mahal.

249. The following table shows the information about the disposal of work in the Sar Suba's and the Subas' offices:—

S. No.	Name of the offices	Arrears at the beginning of 1931-32	New cases received.	Total	Disposal	Arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sar Suba ...	88	26,294	26,382	26,301	81
2	Baroda ...	300	13,675	13,975	13,705	270
3	Mehsana ...	18	22,635	22,653	22,613	40
4	Navsari ...	105	3,678	3,783	3,615	168
5	Amreli ...	34	1,084	1,118	1,087	31
6	Okhamandal ...	28	2,058	2,086	2,061	25
	Total ...	573	69,424	69,997	69,382	615

BARODA STATE

FROM 1922 - 23 TO 1931 - 32



C. V. Sane

C. M. SHAH

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

(c) GENERAL CONDITION.

250. The following table shows the figures of rain-fall during the year and the decennial average:—

District	Decennial average.	1931-32	1930-31.
1	2	3	4
1. Baroda	37.46	51.65	41.59
2. Mehsana	26.13	25.59	23.22
3. Navsari	51.58	69.92	51.16
4. Amreli	19.06	17.42	21.27
5. Okhamandal	15.30	16.46	17.60

The average rain-fall during the year was normal except in the Amreli District where it was below the decennial average. The rain-fall was fairly distributed all over the State, except in Amreli where owing to the want of later rains and the consequent failure of kharif and rabi crops, suspensions had to be granted.

251. The following table shows figures of average yield of the different staple products in annas, taking sixteen annas as the standard:—

District	Rice.		Bajri.		Juar.		Cotton.	
	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda	10	11	7	11	11	13	11	10
Mehsana	4½	6½	11	10½	9½	8½	7½	7
Navsari	12	11	8	8	11	12	11	12
Amreli	9	8	9	10	9	11	10	9
Okhamandal... ..	...	...	7	6	7	4½	10	...

The estimates of crops were generally above eight annas except in regard to rice and cotton in the Mehsana District, bajri in Okhamandal and the Baroda District, and juvar in Okhamandal.

252. The following table shows the prices of food-stuffs during the year :—

Prices of food-stuffs.

The figures represent the number of seers sold per rupee.

District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juvar.		Pulse.		Wheat.	
	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baroda ...	37	34	28	27	40	35	26	25	21	19
Mehsana ...	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	25	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Navsari ...	20	22	20	20	30	28	16	16	20	16
Amreli ...	12	10	30	31	40	39	23	21	24	27
Okhamandal...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	24	12	12	23	11

On the whole there was a fall in the prices of food grains as compared with last year.

(d) LAND REVENUE.

253. The following table shows the total number of Government and alienated villages during the year:—

Number of Government and alienated villages

District.	1931-32.			1930-31.		
	Government.	Alienated.	Total.	Government.	Alienated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ...	795	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	849 $\frac{1}{2}$	795	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	849 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mehsana ...	1,080	76	1,156	1,079 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,157
Navsari ...	950	35	985	947	36	983
Amreli ...	226	24	250	226	25	251
Okhamandal...	41	3	44	39	4	43
Total...	3,092	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,284 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,086 $\frac{1}{2}$	197	3,283 $\frac{1}{2}$

There is a net increase of one village in the total. The variations are as under :—

- (i) $3\frac{1}{2}$ alienated villages viz: $\frac{1}{2}$ Bokarwada (Visnagar) Aghat-na-muwada (Attarsumba), Valan (Kamrej) and Madhi (Okhamandal) were resumed by the Government and converted into Government villages.
- (ii) Two villages in the Songhad Mahal were newly inhabited. On the other hand, the village of Savasda in the Harij Peta Mahal was struck off the Dehzada.
- (iii) Bhimcutta was separated from the Amreli District and placed under the Okhamandal division, which accounts for an increase in Okhamandal and a decrease in the Amreli District.

254. The following table shows the area of land in the five districts:—

District,	Area in bighas,	
	1931-32.	1930-31.
1	2	3
Baroda	21,02,849	21,02,848
Mehsana	33,42,230	33,24,763
Navsari	19,71,738	19,72,156
Amreli	11,67,235	11,73,318
Okhamandal	3,05,734	2,99,691
Total	88,89,786	88,72,776

The increase in the area of the Mehsana District is due to the inclusion of the area of the 16 villages of Lalna Mandwa. The decrease in the area of Navsari is due to corrections of mistakes in survey papers. The increase and decrease in the areas of Okhamandal and Amreli districts respectively are due to the transfer of Bhimcutta from the latter to the former.

255. The following table shows the extent of land relinquished and brought under cultivation:—

Relinquishment and
occupation of land.

District	Land relinquished in bighas		Land brought under cultivation	
	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3	4	5
1. Baroda	102	114	893	2,573
2. Mehsana	3,559	2,611	6,097	3,931
3. Navsari	76	18	1,193	1,309
4. Amreli	1,204	912	963	8,165
5. Okhamandal	154	124	1,793	3,946
Total	5,095	1,079	10,954	19,969

The fall in the area newly brought under cultivation was due to the prevailing depression.

256. The following table shows the total cultivable area in the five districts during the year :—

Total cultivable area.

District.	Total cultivable area.	Occupied.	Balance of cultivable waste land.
1	2	3	4
Baroda	17,79,044	17,57,304	21,740
Mehsana	29,37,078	27,66,555	1,70,523
Navsari	11,52,512	11,09,240	43,272
Amreli	9,77,475	8,87,650	89,825
Okhamandal	2,45,189	1,77,627	67,562
Total	70,91,298	66,98,376	3,92,922

257. The following table shows the statistics of the transfer of land by the cultivators for the last two years:—

Mode of transfer.	1931-32.		1930-31.	
	Persons	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Inheritance	7,771	1,29,766	5,142	1,27,278
2. Partitions	60	569	22	861
3. Gifts or exchanges ...	211	1,536	218	3,496
4. Mortgages... ..	...	...	21	141
5. Redemption	36	137	31	230
6 Sale	5,157	67,728	5,635	72,583
7. Other cause,	1,117	12,109	518	8,162
Total	17,645	2,12,715	17,923	2,12,751

258. The following table gives the information regarding land passing into the hands of non-agriculturists and others:—

In whose favour.	1931-32			1930-31		
	Persons.	Bighas	Assessment.	Persons	Bighas	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
From agriculturists to agriculturists	9,083	87,337	1,59,290	6,209	52,623	1,06,997
From agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1,986	18,095	27,352	1,759	17,437	25,542
From non-agriculturists to agriculturists.	911	6,414	12,752	862	6,595	10,912
From non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists.	1,461	19,518	32,406	839	7,958	12,990
Total.	13,441	1,31,364	2,31,800	9,759	84,613	1,56,441

There is no appreciable tendency for land to pass into the hands of non-agriculturist classes.

259. The following table shows the demand and realisation of land revenue (proper and miscellaneous) :—

(Figures are in lakhs.)

District	1931-32			1930-31		
	Demand.	Realisation	Percentage.	Demand.	Realisation.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda.	46 93	45.71	97.4	46 68	45.56	97 6
Mehsana	38 66	37.36	96.6	39.18 — .38	36 96	95.2
Navsari.	20 01	19.88	99.4	38.80 19.86 — .07	19.47	98.5
Amreli.	10.63 — .73	8.69	87.7	19.79 9.99 — .72	9 0	97.4
Okhamandal.	9.90 .65	.62	94.0	9.27 .54	.49	97.4
Total.	116.15	112 26	96.6	115 08	111.48	97.04

The collection was fair, considering the prevailing depression.

260. The following table shows the income derived by Government from income tax and other taxes :—

Income derived by Government from taxes

(Figures are in thousands).

District.	1931-32		1930-31	
	Demand.	Realisation.	Demand.	Realisation
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	375	368	181	167
Mehsana	207	201	218	211
Navsari.	61	60	62	49
Amreli	22	22	22	20
Okhamandal	47	47	50	47
Total.	712	698	533	494

As the income-tax inquiry of certain mahals in the Baroda District was made during the year the figures of demand and realisation comprise the aggregate amount of the past two years in these areas.

261. The following table shows the demand and realisation of local cess during the year:—

District	1931-32			1930-31.		
	Demand	Realisation.	Percentage	Demand	Realisation	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda .	3,32,917	3,31,171	95.3	3,12,733	3,36,759	98.2
Mehsana . .	2,72,516	2,66,369	98.0	2,75,234	2,68,685	98
Navsari . . .	1,65,991	1,65,321	99.6	1,64,774	1,63,354	99
Amreli .	76,325	71,711	95.6	76,935	74,906	97
Okhamandal . .	5,392	5,163	96.2	5,553	5,114	92
Total . .	8,60,196	8,45,770	98.4	8,65,229	8,48,818	98

262. The following table shows the demand and realisation of miscellaneous revenue other than land revenue:—

District	1931-32		1930-31.	
	Demand	Realisation.	Demand	Realisation
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	61,519	61,989	61,917	61,567
Mehsana	53,811	52,703	53,561	52,307
Navsari	51,898	51,831	48,276	48,235
Amreli	26,175	25,919	24,669	23,761
Okhamandal	11,600	2,834	19,716	1,937
Total	2,06,023	1,95,276	2,08,139	1,87,805

263. The following table shows the figures of past outstanding arrears, recoveries and past arrears unrecovered at the end of the year:—
 Outstanding arrears of all sorts.

(The figures are in lakhs.)

District	Total old arrears at the beginning of 1931-32.	Recovered or written off during 1931-32.	Unrecovered past arrears at the end of 1931-32.
1	2	3	4
Baroda	5.04	1.99	3.05
Mehsana	18.27	5.53	12.74
Navsari	2.31	1.31	1.0
Amreli	3.66	.40	3.26
Okhamandal	1.93	0.80	1.85
Total	31.21	9.31	21.90

264. The following table shows the demand and realisation of instalments of loans during the year:—
 Demand and realisation of loans

(Figures are in lakhs.)

District	1931-32		1930-31.	
	Demand	Realisation	Demand.	Realisation
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	2.73	2.06	.45	.29
Mehsana	1.24	1.12	1.01	.56
Navsari ... ..	.32	.31	.34	.34
Amreli ... ..	.43	.34	.43	.40
Okhamandal... ..	.31	.05	.12	.08
Total	5.73	3.88	2.35	1.67

265. The following table shows the amount of tagavi advanced during the year for agricultural purposes:—

Objects for advancement of tagavi.

S.No	Purpose for which tagavi was advanced	Amount in rupees
1	2	3
1	Improvement of land	23,035
2	Purchase of cattle etc	48,882
3	Relief (maintenance) etc	6,840
4	Wells	43,038
	Total	1,21,795

266. The following table shows coercive measures employed for the realisation of land revenue :—

Coercive measures

S. No	Nature of the measures.	1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3	4
1	Notices	16,559	19,846
2	Fines	1,003	765
3	Sales of land	560	241
4	Sales of immovable property other than land	503	129
5	Sales of movable property	64	100
6	Arrests	1,100	1,203
7	Attachment of alienated land	63	118
8	Attachment of Government land	9,253	11,829
9	Resumption of land	10	...
10	Cases in which land was brought under cultivable waste, for want of bidders.	15	16
11	Forfeiture	155	164
12	Attachment of villages other than Government	7	...
	Total	29,292	34,411

Though there has been a decrease under processes, the number of sales of land has increased. The reasons for this are being investigated.

(e) MISCELLANEOUS.

267. Owing to the failure of the kharif and the rabi crops consequent upon scanty rains in the Amreli District it was considered necessary to grant relief to the agriculturists. The following table shows the number of villages affected and the amount suspended :—

District	Number of villages to which relief was granted for failure of		Amount suspended
	kharif.	rabi	
1	2	3	4
Amreli ...	39	27	72,852-13-0

The details of the concessions given were as under :—

(A.) Kharif crops

- (i) suspension of one half of the first instalment in 32 villages of Amreli, Damnagar, Dhari and Khambha talukas;
- (ii) full suspension of the first instalment in 7 villages of Dhari Taluka;
- (iii) suspension of the recovery of past arrears of land revenue in 39 villages;
- (iv) postponement upto 31-12-1932 of the execution of revenue and civil decrees and those of co-operative societies in 39 villages;
- (v) suspension of the recovery of compulsory education fines.

(B.) Rabi crops

- (i) suspension of one-half of the second instalment in 27 villages of Amreli and Dhari talukas;
- (ii) postponement upto 31-12-1932 of the execution of revenue and civil decrees and those of co-operative societies in the above villages,

268. Further relief was given to the Amreli District by the Special tagavi for Amreli, grant of Rs. 38,500 for advancing tagavi loans.

269. There was an accidental fire at Chanasma in the Mehsana District hay-stacks belonging to nearly 200 persons were burnt causing damage of Rs.97,850. Rs. 8,000 were sanctioned by way of relief.

270. The well irrigation scheme continued to evoke public response. The following table shows the results :—

Serial No	District.	Amount allotted	Amount spent	Number of wells for which sanction was given	Wells actually sunk		
					Completed	Incomplete.	Failure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baroda ...	31,000	2,000	3	...	3	...
2	Mehsana ...	70,000	18,750	34	12	21	1
3	Nasari ...	10,000	18,600	15	8	7	...
4	Amreli ...	40,000	13,686	35	16	19	..
5	Okhamandal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,62,000	53,038	87	36	50	1

271. The village uplift scheme also continued in operation. 3,964 doors and windows were opened in houses and 5,646 manure pits were dug. 5,019 trees were also planted in the villages concerned.

272. The pure seed growers' union at Amreli continued its work, and 45 maunds of pure cotton seeds, sufficient for 238 bighas were distributed to the kheduts.

14 A. R.

273. To popularise the growing of trees in the Amreli District a nursery was started three years ago in the model farm. During the year the nursery issued 1,117 plants to private individuals and institutions.

274. Revenue officers in all the districts are impressing on agriculturists the advantages resulting from consolidation of holdings. In Sinor under Baroda District a society for re-distributing holdings has been formed. In the Mehsana District four such societies have been formed in the Kalol Taluka, and one at Ladol in Vijapur Taluka in which 27 persons joined and mutual transfers of 69-10-0 bighas of land were effected. In the Navsari District nine societies formed last year in the Mahuwa Mahal are continuing work in this direction.

275. A noteworthy feature of the year was the holding of agricultural exhibitions at Amreli and Vesma and Palsana in the Navsari District. Health exhibitions with baby shows were held at Kheralu, Jagudan, Ambaliasan, Aluwa, Jorhang and Sander in the Mehsana District and Amreli, Dhari, Damnagar, Kodinar, Khambha and Ratanpur talukas of the Amreli District. All these had much educative value.

B. Administration of the land.

(a) SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

276. Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar, M.A., LL.B., worked as Survey and Settlement Superintendent upto 15th November 1931, on which date Mr. K. V. Uplap, B. A., LL. B. succeeded him.

277. The cadre of the mapni tajviydars was transferred to this department from the Revenue Department, from 16th August 1931.

278. No regular field work either measuring or classification was done this year.

The Government extended the period of the existing settlement of the Songadh Mahal (with Vajpur Peta Mahal) which expired by the end of July 1932.

279. The following table shows the ankadia and inami villages in which survey and settlement were introduced for the first time :—

Serial No.	Name of the village.	Taluka.
1	2	3
1	Hirpura (Resumed)	Vijapur.
2	Deopura "	"
3	Bilodra	"
4	Chansol Talpad (Resumed)	Kheralu
5	Methali "	Damnagar.
6	Muhapri "	"
7	Suvagadh "	"
8	Goriad. (½ share resumed)	Padra.
9	Fatehpura	Karjan.
10	Madhi. (Resumed)	Okhamandal

The jamabandi of the village Jivaji-ni-muvadi under Dehgam Taluka in which the survey rates were declared in the previous year, was sanctioned.

280. The number of *tumars* pending with the technical side of the record office, at the close of the previous year was 1495. During the year 5385 were added, bringing the total to 6880. Out of this total, 1110 *tumars* were finally disposed of, 3545 were referred back to the mahals concerned and 2225 cases were pending disposal in their various stages.

281. As original field books get torn by constant use it was decided to have copies made for use by office. The Baroda Taluka has been taken up and 26,245 maps were prepared.

Copying of old field books.

282. Out of the 2,002 boundary verification papers received upto the end of July 1932, 1328 boundaries have been corrected in the survey papers. 427 cases have been sent back to the Boundary Office for necessary corrections and papers for 247 boundaries were pending at the close of the year.

Correction of boundaries according to verification papers.

283. Copies of 775 sheets of village maps, 15 taluka maps and 2 district maps were supplied to the mahals and other offices.

Map work.

284. The number of encroachment cases pending at the close of the previous year was 2127. As a result of the inspection carried out in the current year in Vadnagar, 454 encroachments were discovered. Out of the total of 2581, 23 cases were disposed of by the Revenue Department.

City survey maintenance work.

The total number of references in connection with the durasti work disposed of during the year came to 3171, leaving a balance of 168. Rs. 258 were recovered as correction fees.

The number of sanads on hand for delivery at the close of the previous year was 182. 723 sanads were added to these during the year. 532 sanads were disposed of and 358 remained undelivered at the close of the year.

285. 176 sheets of maps as detailed below were sent to the Photo Zinco Press at Poona. The press took out 15 copies each of the sheets sent.

Map printing.

Baroda. A.	Sheets	131
Baroda. B.	"	26
Navsari	"	19
Total		<hr/> 176

The remaining 72 sheets for Baroda and 4 sheets of Amreli, newly added have also been sent to the press.

286. By the end of the previous year two copies of 694 sheets of maps in all were mounted on cloth and sent to the mahals and sudhrais. 239 sheets were similarly sent this year. 380 sheets now remain to be handled.

Supply of copies of maps to the mahals and sudhrais.

287. No appeal was pending disposal at the close of the previous year. 5 appeals were admitted and decided during the year.

Appeal work

288. 15 civil suits were pending disposal in the courts at the close of the last year. One more was filed in the current year and one was decided, leaving a balance of 15 pending disposal.

Civil work

289. The total expenditure of the Survey Department was Rs. 1,13,754 as against Rs. 98,777 for the previous year.

Expenditure and miscellaneous receipts

Miscellaneous receipts came to Rs. 4,869-6-11 as shown under :—

Item	Amount.
Copying fees.	Rs. 650- 1- 0
Survey fees for sanads.	„ 2,247- 8- 0
Other items.	„ 1,971-13-11

Total Rs. 4,869- 6-11

290. During the current year, Mr. S. R. Tavde and Mr. S. V. Mahajani were trained in the work of the department. Mr. T. S. Pawar was under training.

Probationers

Three probationers of the Revenue Department were trained in survey work this year and one probationer of the Survey Department is under training.

(b) BARKHALI.

291. (a) During the year His Highness the Maharaja Saheb passed orders on nine village cases. The details are as under :—

Serial No	Name of the village	Substance of the order.
1	2	3
1	Fatepur, taluka Karyan	Continued.
2	Manjusar, taluka Savli	Do.
3	Antroli, taluka Palsana 1/2 part	Do.
4	Kadoli, taluka Navsar, 1/3 part	Do.
5	Lingad, taluka Palsana 1/3 part	Do.
6	Shetad, taluka Palsana 1/3 part	Do.
7	Umaru, taluka Sidhpur 1/4 part	Do.
8	Chandansar, taluka Sidhpur, land bighas 88-4	Do.
9	Kamlwada, taluka Pattan 1/4 part	Resumed

(b) The department decided six village cases within its powers.

(c) Under Dewan orders two mul-giras village cases were disposed of. These villages were continued.

292. The following table shows the disposal of cash allowance and vatan claims :—

Cash allowance and vatan work.

Year.	Claims		Claims continued Amount Rs	Claims disallowed Amount Rs	Claims purchased	
	Number	Amount Rs			Number	On payment of Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			CASH-ALLOWANCE			
1931-32	45	19,353- 3-10	4 413- 1-10	14,940- 2- 0	5	1,511-10-0
1930-31.	25	15,625-15- 0	249-15- 0	15,376- 0- 0	2	1,050- 9-6
			VATAN.			
1931-32	13	7,405-10- 6	4,935-10- 1	2,470- 0- 5	...	...
1930-31.	6	5,624- 8- 3	5,465- 8- 3	159- 0- 0	...	...

293. There were 374 claims relating to barkhali land for disposal during the year. In 258 cases Settlement of barkhali land measuring 858-0 bighas assessed at Rs. 2,523-4-0 was resumed.

294. During the year, 77 cases came up for disposal as against 102 in the last year. Rs. 541-14-0 were levied as fine as compared with Rs. 883-12-0 for the previous year and Rs. 362-1-1 as *na rana* as compared with Rs. 7-0-6-9 in the last year. The total amount of fines and *na ranas* came to Rs. 2,538-1-10.

295. Orders were passed regarding nine farta ankadi mutadiri villages, one farata ankadi thakurani village, three ek-ankadi mata-dari villages and three ek-ankadi thakarati villages. Three farta ankadi mutadiri villages were resumed under orders of the Government.

296. 22 fouzmobadli cases were disposed of by the department during the year. The operation of the fouzmobadli rules resulted in a saving of Rs. 1,888-1-0 a month to Government.

297. 541-14 bighas of mul-giras land assessed at Rs. 1,066-11-0 were purchased for Rs. 21,333-12-0. Out of these, claims of 144 shahukars amounting to Rs. 83,820-15-10 were compounded for Rs. 19,585-8-0 and the balance of Rs. 1,748-4-0 remained undisposed of.

(c) GIRAS.

298. The work of the Giras department includes,
Scope and nature of work

- (a) inquiries into and passing decisions in
 - (i) succession cases, and
 - (ii) miscellaneous claims;

- (b) correspondence with
 - (i) the Residency,
 - (ii) other departments of the State, and
 - (iii) girasias;
- (c) purchase of guaranteed giras land and cash "haks" or commutation of land for "kothalisanth" (annuity);
- (d) inspection of taluka offices and execution of original and appellate court decisions;
- (e) representing the State and conducting appeals in the Residency and executing the decisions of the Residency;
- (f) Giras Adhikari's appellate work.

299. The following table shows the details of work done by the department:—

Some details of work.

Nature of work	Pending from last year.	New cases.	Total	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) Succession cases	19	38	57	45	12
(2) Miscellaneous claims	3	18	21	16	5
(3) Residency references	1	119	120	118	2
(4) Giras Adhikari's appellate work	335	131	466	59	407

300. During the year 17 appeals were heard by the Resident. Of these 11 were finally disposed of. Of the 11 appeals disposed of, 7 were rejected and 4 remanded for fresh decision.

(d) BOUNDARY BRANCH.

301. Mr. Ambaidas K. Patel, B. A., LL. B., Assistant Sar Suba was in charge of the Boundary branch in the year.

Personnel.

302. The following table shows the important items of work during the year :—

Work done.

No.	Description.	Last year's work	This year's work.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Boundaries surveyed	104	...	No new boundaries were surveyed as Bombay - Baroda boundary work under convention was postponed <i>sine die</i> .
2	Boundaries verified and settled	47	53	6
3	Boundaries inspected... ..	16	49	33
4	Cases in the Boundary Commissioner's Court.	3	1	...
5	Copies of maps and field-books for taluka record.	57	174	117
6	Boundaries inspected by local officers.	965	1,010	45

303. The work of joint survey under the Bombay-Baroda

Work under Bombay--
Baroda boundary convention.

boundary convention was discontinued by the Bombay Government as a measure of retrenchment. Out of 179

boundaries surveyed in past years and pending settlement, 53 were verified and settled during the year leaving a balance of 126 cases to be decided by the delegates on both sides.

304. During the year two meetings were held, one at Baroda

Meetings with the Sar
Suba and the Director of
Land Records, Poona.

and another at Thasra, between the Sar Suba and the Director of Land Records, Poona, in which 13 cases, out of 17, were

decided, leaving past balance of 4 cases yet to be decided.

305. A meeting between the District Deputy Political

Work in Rewa Kantha,
Mahi Kantha, Palanpur and
other Kathiawar States.

Agent, Mahi Kantha and Assistant Sar Suba was held at Randheja (taluka Kalol)

in which disputes about five boundaries were settled and proceedings in five other cases were drawn

up. Two meetings took place with the District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, one at Timba and another at Kamalpur (taluka Savli) in which two disputes were settled and proceedings in respect of three others were drawn up. A meeting with the Assistant Revenue Minister, Junagadh, together with the Naib Suba, Kodinar, was held at Ghatwad (Kodinar) to decide the dispute as regards the river Soormat, in which proceedings have been drawn up.

(e) RAILWAY DEMARCATION.

306. The demarcation work on the Anand-Godhra line has been completed and amalgamation work will be taken on hand in the coming year. The survey work on the Okhamandal line is also ripe for commencement.

Demarcation of Anand-Godhra and Okhamandal railway lines.

307. Two meetings were held during the year between the Railway Demarcation Officer and the Senior Government Inspector, Railway Board for the demarcation of Baroda-Godhra chord. The question is still under correspondence.

Demarcation of Baroda-Godhra chord.

308. Correspondence about the demarcation of Khijadia-Dhari and Dhassa-Kundla lines is in progress.

Demarcation of Khijadia-Dari and Dhassa-Kundla lines.

309. The demarcation of

Demarcation of Mehsana Fattan branches.

- (i) Mehsana-Kakosi,
- (ii) Manund Road-Harij, and
- (iii) Chanasma-Becharaji

has been completed, but the demarcation plans and schedules have not been received from the railway authorities.

310. The amalgamation work done during the year covered 11 miles of the Deusna-Becharaji line. The total area amalgamated amounts to about 84 bighas and 17 vasas.

The amalgamation work.

311. The work of correcting survey papers of the Tapti Valley and Deusana — Becharaji line covered 23 miles, consisting of 758 numbers. The total area covered was 197 bighas and 6 vasas.

The work of correcting survey papers.

(f) COMPENSATION.

312. The work of assessing compensation for land acquired by Government for public purposes was carried out through the agency of the naib subas as before. The vahivatdars continued to dispose of compensation cases with naib suba's powers, when lands were acquired for feeder roads in their talukas. The work of acquiring property in the city of Baroda for roads and other improvements, formerly done by the City Improvement Trust, remained under the district supervision of the Suba, with the help of the city vahivatdar.

313. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of and other details regarding the work done during the year :—

Disposal of cases and award.

Name of the district	Number of cases disposed of	Area of land acquired		Kothali Santh.	Amount of award. (Rs.)	Area of land given in exchange.		Amount awarded for property other than land (Rs)
		Bighas	Square feet.			Bighas,	Square feet.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda.	664	523-17-13	1,14,221-77	...	52,665- 9-	3 459-12	...	21,106- 6- 3
Mehsana.	221	39-10- 2	24,633- 9	...	4,780- 3-11	...	...	6,802- 0-10
Navsari.	80	78- 5- 1	3,047-8	...	15,928-15- 6	...	...	10,959- 0- 6
Amreli.	76	133- 6- 0	19,200-0	...	3,210- 3- 1	...	...	3,901- 1- 0
Okhamandal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total. 1931-1932	1,041	774-18-16	1,61,101-94	...	76,584-15- 9	459-12	...	42,768- 8- 7
1930-1931	1,455	1413-19-64	1,61,478-41	10-4	1,39,360-13-7	12-19	117-1	68,792- 3-11

The decrease in the work of the acquisition of lands for feeder roads was responsible for the fall in the number of cases disposed of this year.

314. Out of 1,041 cases disposed of during the year, awards were accepted in 1,026 cases and civil suits were filed in 15.

Civil suits.

315. Under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act copies of all awards used to be sent to the Sar Suba office for scrutiny. The rule was amended this year and now copies are sent, only where the compensation awarded is more than 500 rupees.

Important orders.

(g) ATTACHED ESTATES.

316. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and at the close of the year and the causes that led to their attachment :—

Number.	Causes of attachment.	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year	Estates under attachment at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4
1	Under the Guardian and Wards Act.,	106	85
2	Mortgaged to Government for loans.	9	10
3	Attached for arrears of revenue.	41	49
4	Attached owing to disputes among holders.	7	11
5	Attached owing to mismanagement of temples.	90	111
6	Attached pending mutations of names.	35	32
7	Attached for protection of the Government share.	8	8
8	Attached as properties of temple under Government management.	16	16
9	Attached for other reasons.	81	91
	Total.	393	413

317. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment, their annual demand, realisations and arrears, during the year:-

Year.	Number of estates	Demand.			Collection.		
		Past Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.	Past Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1931-32	413	2,61,392	6,70,744	9,40,136	81,158	5,97,677	6,79,335
1930-31	393	2,27,101	5,52,505	7,81,906	66,826	4,80,023	5,46,848

Year.	Number of estates	Arrears.			Collection in excess		
		Past Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.	Past Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1931-32	413	1,94,635	73,902	2,64,537	701	3,035	3,736
1930-31	393	1,62,455	73,902	2,36,357	180	1,119	1,299

318. The outstanding arrears increased during the year owing to suspensions granted in the previous years. The collections during the year were more satisfactory than in the preceding year.

Reasons of arrears

319. The following table shows the number of years for which estates have continued under attachment :-

Period of attachment

Under one year.	Number of estates under attachment for more than							Total.
	one year.	two years.	three years.	four years.	five years.	ten years.	fifteen years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
78	39	42	21	16	115	32	50	413

(c) Other sources of revenue.

(a) EXCISE.

320. The department of Customs, Salt, Opium and Excise was under the control of the following officers during the year :—

S. No.	Name.	From.	To.
1	2	3	4
1	Col. Kumar Shivraj Singh B. A.	1- 8-31	4-10-31
2	Mr. K. V. Uplap B. A., LL. B.	5-10-31	15-11-31
3	Col. Kumar Shivraj Singh B. A.	16-11-31	31- 7-32

321. The excise revenue was derived from the manufacture and sale of country and foreign liquors and also from licenses for the sale of toddy, intoxicating and poisonous drugs.

322. The system in force for the manufacture and supply of country liquor in the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts was the same as in the last year viz., "contract distilling and separate shop system" except in the Amreli and Okhamandal districts where the "district monopoly system" prevailed.

The contracts for the manufacture and supply of country liquor for the Baroda and Mehsana districts, that for the Navsari District (except the Gandevi Taluka), and that for the Gandevi Taluka which were given for five years from the 1st April 1931 to the Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., Baroda, Messrs. Gyara, Tata, Daboo and Co., and the sugar factory at Gandevi respectively, continued with the said contractors during the year. The farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor in the Amreli District (including Okhamandal), which was given to Sorabsha Adarji of Kodinar for three years from the 1st April 1930, with a minimum guarantee of Rs. 21,000 for still-head duty and a fixed license fee of Rs. 3,001 per annum, continued with him during the year.

323. The period of the contracts of individual country liquor shops, which were given to old licensees without auctions for one year from the 1st April 1931 with the license fee fixed per gallon, with

the minimum and maximum selling prices fixed for the interior shops and those on the British borders and with fixed selling prices for the shops on the State's borders, having expired by the end of March 1932, individual shops were given by auctions for one year from the 1st April 1932 with the above restrictions on selling prices.

324. The following table shows the realisations of excise revenue during the year :—
Details of excise revenue.

S No	Item.	1931-32 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	Manufacture and sale of country liquor	18 04,914	16 75,670
2	Duty and license fee for the sale of foreign liquor including rectified and denatured spirits	39,332	40,808
3	Sale of toddy.	4,21,347	2,69,922
4	Sale of intoxicating and poisonous drugs	61,134	53,803
5	Miscellaneous.	10,567	21,468
	Total	23,36,294	20 61,671

The increase of Rs. 1,29,244 in the revenue from country liquor and that of Rs. 1,51,425 in the toddy revenue was mainly due to the higher license fee realised in auctions.

325. The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of the excise revenue during the year :—
Collection and arrears.

District.	Demand. Rs	Excess collection of last year. Rs.	Total. Rs	Collection. Rs.	Current arrears. Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda	7,84,360	30	7,84,390	7,59,983	24,407
Mehsana	2,33,962	2,971	2,36,933	2,26,459	10,474
Navsari	13,28,052	590	13,28,642	13,22,881	5,761
Amreli	25,288	...	25,288	24,987	301
Okhamandal	2,236	...	2,236	1,985	251
Total	23,73,898	3,591	23,77,489	23,36,295	41,194

The collection includes the excess amounts collected last year and given credit to in the current year. Over and above this Rs. 2,69,431 have been recovered out of past arrears. Of the current arrears as shown in col. 6 of the above table, Rs. 25,312 represent the amount of duty to be recovered from the British Government on account of the refund of duty on hemp drugs imported during the year.

326. The following table shows the number of shops in each district :—

Number of shops.

District	Country liquor shops.		Toddy shops.		Foreign liquor shops		Total.	
	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda ...	184	181	17	17	11	10	212	208
Mehsana ...	167	178	...	...	18	10	185	188
Navsari ...	291	281	248	218	6	6	545	505
Amreli ...	24	24	...	...	1	1	25	25
Okhamandal.	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	669	667	265	235	36	27	970	929

There were besides, 166 toddy tree foot-booths in the Navsari District. The number of toddy booths in the Amreli District remained the same as in the preceding year, namely two.

- The increase in the number of country liquor shops was due to the shops being disposed of in auctions. The increase in the number of foreign liquor shops was due to "retail off" licenses granted to the kasba country liquor shop-keepers in the Mehsana District for the sale of Alembic's foreign liquor.

327. The following table shows the detection of offences against the Abkari Act and the number of convictions and acquittals :—

District	Offences pending disposal at the beginning of the year.	Offences detected during the year	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ...	11	280	291	261	14	16
Mehana ...	213	463	676	604	47	25
Navsari ...	16	284	300	265	12	3
Amreli... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...
Okhamandal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	240	1,028	1,268	1,151	73	44

(b) OPIUM.

328. The sources of opium revenue were :—

Sources of opium revenue.

- (a) profit on opium issued to licensed vendors for local consumption,
- (b) fees for licenses for retail sale, and
- (c) miscellaneous receipts.

329. The manufacture of opium is a State monopoly on the 'Bengal system'. The issue rate of opium from the depots continued to be Rs. 37-8-0 per seer of 40 tolas, Rs. 7 being recovered as license fee over and above the issue price.

330. The retail vend licenses of opium were continued with the same licensees for one year when the period for which they were given expired in March 1932.

16 A R

331. Poppy was cultivated in the Sidhpur, Kheralu and Visnagar talukas of the Mehsana District.

Poppy cultivation. Applications for permission to cultivate poppy were received from 35 villages and permits to cultivate were given for 999 bighas in the aggregate. The juice tendered by the cultivators was 218 mds. against 273 mds. in the preceding year, the decrease of 55 mds. being due to unfavourable conditions for the crop during the year. The cultivators were required to sell the whole produce of the opium juice to Government at a fixed rate. The rate fixed for the best quality of opium juice was Rs. 5 a seer as in the preceding year.

332. The following table shows the quantity of opium sent to the depots from the opium factory at Sidhpur :—

Year.	Pounds.
1	2
1931-32	8,191
1930-31	10,248

The actual consumption of opium was 9,347 lbs. against 10,248 in the preceding year.

333. The following table shows the financial results of the sale of opium :—

Opium revenue.

Year.	Cost of production. Rs.	Amount realised from licensed vendors. Rs.	Profit to the State. Rs.
1	2	3	4
1931-32	97,189	4,17,411	3,20,222
1930-31	1,04,452	4,46,311	3,41,859

(c) CUSTOMS AND PORT DUES.

334. The following table shows the revenue obtained from

Revenue from customs
and port dues.

- (i) customs duties at Chandod,
- (ii) sea customs and port dues in the Amreli District
(including Okhamandal), and
- (iii) *armar* cesses in the Navsari District.

District.	Year.	
	1931-32 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.
1	2	3
Baroda	2,507	1,967
Mehsana	13,617	9,684
Navsari	5,177	4,937
Amreli	33,526	13,932
Okhamandal	19,82,679	16,04,067
Total... ..	20,37,506	16,34,587

The increase of Rs. 4,02,919 was mainly due to the larger customs revenue realised at Port Okha.

335. The system of protective customs in the Mehsana District as reported last year continued during the year. The income from the customs duties was Rs. 13,617 while the expenses incurred for collection amounted to Rs. 30,200. The levy of these protective duties is a temporary expedient and the expenditure of Rs. 30,200 on establishment is more than justified by the rise in the customs revenue at Port Okha.

336. The system of protective customs introduced in the year 1929-30 in Amreli, Dhari and Damnagar talukas of the Amreli District continued during the year. The principle of similar protective duties was also made applicable to Kodinar Taluka during the year. The revenue of these protective duties amounted to Rs. 10,847 while the expenses incurred on establishment amounted to Rs. 6,079 and on Kodinar permanent customs establishment amounted to Rs. 4,773.

337. The following table shows the extent to which the bonded ware-house facilities were taken advantage of by the importers at Port Okha:—

Goods received in the bonded ware-house including last year's balance.			Goods sent out of the bonded ware-house.			Goods in stock in the ware-house.		
Tons.	Value Rs.	Duty Rs.	Tons	Value Rs.	Duty Rs.	Tons	Value Rs.	Duty Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8,892	15,09,939	11,50,217	7,061	12,19,445	8,33,495	1,831	2,90,494	3,16,722

(d) SALT.

338. The salt arrangements for the Baroda, Mehsana and Navsari districts remained the same as in the previous year.

339. There were salt depots in five villages of the Kodinar Taluka. The monopoly of each village was sold by auction for three years from the 1st August 1929. The total income realised was Rs. 221 as against Rs. 215 in the previous year.

340. Salt manufactured during the year amounted to 4,740 maunds. This together with the balance of 1,24,655 maunds in the beginning of the year gave 1,29,395 maunds, of these 5,013 maunds were consumed leaving a balance of 1,24,382 at the end of the year.

341. The right to collect salt in the 12 salt beds in Okhamandal continued with the Okha Salt Works Co., Ltd. Salt weighing 9,75,352 bengal maunds was produced. 9,74,372 maunds were sent to Bengal, 1,092 maunds were consumed in Okhamandal and salt weighing 13,776 maunds was damaged, thus leaving a balance of 6,300 bengal maunds at the end of the year.

Salt arrangements in Okhamandal.

(e) COTTON TRANSPORT.

342. To prevent the entry of inferior West Khandesh cotton into the Navsari District and the Surat District, four check stations were opened on the eastern boundary of the Songadh Taluka.

Operation of the Cotton Transport Act.

The expenses for maintaining these check stations during the cotton season came to Rs. 464.

343. This Act was made applicable to the Baroda District during the year in order to co-operate with the Bombay Government. Thus the Mahi-Narmada zone was created and the import of cotton into this zone without permits was prohibited. No special check station was maintained for this purpose and no expenditure was incurred on this account.

Cotton Transport Act made applicable to Baroda District.

(f) STAMPS.

344. The following table shows the revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the year :—

Revenue.

Sources of revenue.	Year.	
	1931-32 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.
1	2	3
Sale of court-fee stamps	6,32,054	6,60,002
Sale of non-judicial stamps	4,98,193	5,28,911
Special levies	12,338	8,752
Miscellaneous receipts	16,112	7,134
Total	11,58,701	12,04,799

345. The following table shows the expenditure incurred under the head of "stamps" :—

Expenditure.

Year.	Rupees.
1	2
1931-32	87,246
1930-31	91,524

346. The following table shows the number and disposal of the cases referred to the Varisht Court under the Stamp Act :—

Cases referred to the Varisht Court.

Year.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	Cases referred during the year.	Total cases.	Cases decided during the year.		Cases pending decision at the close of the year.
				Department's opinion		
				upheld.	set aside.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1931-32	9	69	78	48	18	12
1930-31	11	66	77	46	22	9

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A. Local Boards.

347. The term "Local Boards" includes the village panchayats and the prant panchayats. The village panchayats were established in the State as early as in 1891 and the prant panchayats in the year 1904.

A local cess is levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee of land-revenue paid and it forms the main source of income of these bodies; besides local cess, Government have ear-marked for the village boards miscellaneous items of revenues accruing from villages such as rental from village-sites, income from the sale of fruits and fuel trees, receipts from cattle pounds etc.

348. The following table shows the demand and realisations of local cess during the year :—

Name of the district.	1931-32.			1930-31.		
	Demand. Rs.	Collection. Rs.	Percentage.	Demand. Rs.	Collection. Rs.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ...	3,39,917	3,34,174	98.3	3,42,733	3,36,759	98.2
Mehsana ...	2,72,516	2,66,369	98	2,75,234	2,68,685	98
Navsari ...	1,65,993	1,65,321	99.6	1,64,774	1,63,354	99
Amreli ...	76,378	74,713	98.6	76,935	74,906	97
Okhamandal ...	5,392	5,163	96.2	5,553	5,114	92
Total ...	8,60,196	8,45,770	98.4	8,65,229	8,48,818	97

349. The constitution of the district boards remained unchanged during the year. The Subas continued to work as presidents of the district boards which had mahal committees for the different mahals. The village boards were presided over by patels.

The vice-presidents of the district boards were non-official members elected by the general body.

350. The following table shows the income and expenditure of the boards under the various heads during the year :—

INCOME.

Serial No.	Sources of income.	1931-32.	1930-31.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Local cess	8,42,213	8,91,858	...	49,645	The decrease is due to smaller realisations as well as to the transfer of the local cess in the forest areas to the P. W. D.
2	Contribution from Government for public libraries, schools, choras, etc.	1,88,733	2,45,963	...	57,230	
3	Contribution from private individuals ...	24,925	33,112	...	8,187	Government contribution is commensurate with the work turned out by panchayats.
4	Proceeds from ferry boats ...	118	78	40	...	
6	Miscellaneous	1,40,074	1,36,524	3,550	...	
	Total... ..	11,96,063	13,07,535	3,590	1,15,062	Net decrease Rs. 1,11,472.

EXPENDITURE.

Serial No.	Heads of expenditure.	1931-32.		1930-31.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		3	4				
1	2	7					
1	Administration	82,696	86,231	...	3,535		
2	Civil works	5,44,614	5,56,602	...	11,988		
3	Education	3,01,431	3,18,471	...	17,040		
4	Medical and vaccination	96,031	84,863	11,168	...		
5	Sanitation and other public convenience.	32,723	25,346	7,377	...		
6	Contribution to municipalities and village boards.	1,39,833	1,96,310	...	56,477		
7	Miscellaneous	56,833	72,350	...	15,517		
	Total... ..	12,54,161	13,40,173	18,545	1,04,557		

351. The following table shows the charges under the various heads during the year :—

Comparison of charges
under civil works.

Items.		1931-32 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.
1		2	3
1. Communications	...	1,88,938	2,00,532
2 Buildings	...	96,262	1,11,413
3. Water-supply	...	2,47,352	2,11,621
4. Other works	...	12,069	91,191
Total	...	5,44,615	6, 0,757

352. During the year a general survey was made of rural water supplies in the State and it was decided that additional wells should be provided into 518 villages of the State. A quinquennial programme of wells was framed for each district and brought into operation during the year. The cost of the scheme will be borne by the prant panchayats and the Government, the latter contributing 1/4th of the total expenditure.

At the close of the year 36 wells were completed and 91 were in progress, and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 58,071.

353. Next to the programme of wells, comes the work of borings in various parts of the Raj. In some areas in which good drinking water is not reached even at a great depth, by sinking ordinary wells, the boring of tube wells has proved successful. The Mehsana District Board has been successfully carrying out a programme of boring during the last eight years and sunk 102 bores of which 40 are artesian and 62 sub-artesian. The total amount spent by the Board upto now is Rs. 5,10,946 out of which Rs. 1,88,733 were contributed by Government. During the year the Board spent Rs. 75,890 on boring operations against Rs. 84,197 in the preceding year. The Baroda

District Board has also been devoting attention to the improvement of rural water-supplies by means of boring. Out of 23 wells taken up for boring during the year, 13 were completed and 10 remained incomplete, the total amount spent being Rs. 8,229.

354. The programme of feeder roads which was commenced in the year 1929, is being carried out.
Feeder roads. Of the total number of 121 roads covering a length of 392 miles, included in the programme, 65 roads covering 152 miles were completed and 18 roads covering a length of 48 miles were in progress at the end of the year. In connection with this scheme, the Government have decided to bear half the cost of culverts and the total cost of compensation of land acquired for the roads.

355. The panchayats were inspected by the Subas, the Sar Suba and the inspecting auditors.
Inspection.

356. No village boards exercised civil and criminal powers in respect of matters pertaining to local self-government during the year.
Village boards.

B. "B" class municipalities.

357. There were 12 "B" class municipalities in the Baroda District, 9 in Mehsana, 6 in Navsari, 3 in Amreli, 2 in Okhamandal, making a total of 32 against 31 in the preceding year. The increase in number was due to the "A" class municipality of Unza being converted into a "B" class municipality during the year.
The number of "B" class municipalities

358. The constitution of these bodies remained unchanged. The mahal vahivatdars continued to be the presidents in all places except at Bhatran where the president has been nominated by the Government from amongst the members of the municipality. The vice-presidents are elected by the members.
Constitution.

359. The gross income of the "B" class municipalities, from local cess and Government subsidies amounted to Rs. 2,86,408 against Rs. 2,87,908 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,46,155 against Rs. 2,65,801 in the previous year.
Income and expenditure

360. The main source of income of these bodies is house-tax or octroi. Income is also derived from the sources which are allowed to village panchayats under the Village Panchayat Act, such as proceeds from the auction sales of grass and fruit trees on Government land, ground rent etc. Two of them, viz. Makarpura and Attarsumba receive cash grants from the Government to supplement their income.

361. The incidence of taxation per head of the population comes to an average of Re. 0-13-0 in the Baroda District, Re. 1-2-0 in Mehsana, Re. 1-6-0 in Navsari, Re. 0-9-0 in the Amich District, the minimum being Re. 0-2-0 at Palsana, and the maximum Rs. 2-10-0 at Kathor.

362. Out of the total number of 32 "B" class municipalities, 7 have been supplied with water works. Some towns - Padra, Kadi, Vijapur and Dwarka - have unspent balances which they are accumulating for financing protected water supplies. Water works schemes for Padra and Dharmaj have been submitted to the Government for sanction.

363. The Vyara municipality took up anti-malarial measures in the municipal area during the year. The results were encouraging and the measures are proposed to be continued in the next year.

364. These bodies are inspected by Subas, the Naib Subas, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sar Suba and the accounts are audited by the inspecting auditors of the Accounts Department. The working of these bodies was fairly good.

C. "A" class municipalities.

THE BARODA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

365. The area of the Baroda City Municipality was 8.25 square miles and the population, according to the census of 1931, 1,09,639.

366. The constitution remained unchanged throughout the year. Mr. R. J. Sawant, B. A., continued as Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. A. Sudhalkar, B.A., LL.B., a nominated member of

the municipality, as president and Mr. P. T. Munshi, B. A., LL. B., an elected member, as vice-president of the municipality and the chairman of the managing committee, throughout the year. The total number of councillors was 36 of whom 24 were elected and 12 were nominated, of whom one-half were from the non-official public, and the other half from the officials.

367. The following table shows the income and expenditure of the municipality :—

Income and expenditure.

INCOME.

No	Sources of income	1931-32	1930-31	Increase.	Decrease	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Government grant	1,75,000	1,75,000	...	...
2	Municipal rates and taxes					
	(a) Terminal tax	2,19,347	2,36,312	13,035	...	Increase is due to more imports.
	(b) Tax on houses and lands	80,025	73,224	6,501	...	
	(c) Tax on animals and vehicles	34,965	32,121	2,544	..	
	(d) Toll	4,254	4,059	195	..	
	(e) Water rate	1,55,016	1,59,054	25,662	...	Increase is due to increase in the number of water connections and the recovery of past arrears
	(f) Conservancy	47,105	45,805	1,360	...	
	(g) Licences	19,394	18,619	775	...	
	(h) Tax on offensive and dangerous trades	5,490	4,826	662	...	
	(i) Other sources of revenue	77,215	73,371	3,517	...	
	Major charges	39,045	50,333	...	11,288	
	Total	9,10,912	8,73,054	55,191	11,298	Net increase. 13,683

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Items of expenditure.	1931-32.	1930-31.	Increase	Decrease.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Administration ...	1,40,530	1,33,014	7,516	...	
2	Other charges ...	82,562	74,355	8,207	...	
3	Roads ..	1,88,342	1,45,484	42,858	...	
4	Public works ...	12,853	16,924	...	1,071	
5	Conservancy ...	1,27,530	1,26,267	1,263	...	
6	Lighting ...	79,902	98,976	...	19,074	
7	Water works ...	84,977	54,710	30,267	...	
8	Drainage ...	98,751	63,056	35,695	...	
9	Compensation ...	11,379	15,794	...	4,415	
10	Municipal contribution towards Improvement Trust.	40,000	40,000	..	...
11	Repayment of Government grant.	1,664	25,061	...	23,397	
	Total ...	8,68,490	7,93,671	1,25,776	50,957	Net increase Rs. 74,819

368. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 5-11-3.

Incidence of taxation.

369. The municipality had already constructed an asphalt road from the railway station to Mandvi.

Works of public utility.

During the year the municipality extended that road from Mandvi to Goyagate.

In order to improve the purity of the water supplied to the city, the municipality has decided to repair the existing filter beds and to construct two additional filter beds at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,60,000, one half of which is to be borne by the Government.

OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

370. Excluding the Baroda City Municipality, the total number of the "A" class municipalities in the Raj, was 11 against 12 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to

* The number of "A" class municipalities.

the fact that the municipality of Unza, which belonged to the "A" class, was converted into a "B" class municipality during the year.

371. The constitution of the "A" class municipalities remained unchanged during the year. The municipalities of Pattan, Amreli and Navsari enjoyed the right of electing their presidents. In other places, the divisional Naib Subas continued to be presidents. The vice-presidents in all the municipalities were elected by the municipal councillors.

372. The gross income of all these municipalities was Rs. 7,03,964 against Rs. 4,94,232 during the preceding year. The increase is due to the donation of Rs. 1,94,475 given by Sheth Harichand Manchharam to the Visnagar Municipality for water works.

373. The incidence of taxation per head of population in these municipal towns is shown as under:—

Name of the town.					Incidence.
1					2
					Rs. As. Ps.
Pethad	...	...	...	...	2- 8- 8
Dabhoi	...	...	...	...	1- 3- 7
Mehsana	...	...	...	...	3- 6-10
Pattan	...	...	...	...	3-11- 5
Visnagar	...	...	...	...	1-15- 6
Sidhpur	...	...	...	...	1-15- 1
Vadnagar	...	...	...	...	1- 4- 7
Navsari	...	...	...	...	3- 4- 7
Gandevi	...	...	...	...	1-13- 4
Billimora	...	...	...	...	2-11-10
Amreli	...	...	...	...	1- 3- 9

374. The total expenditure of these institutions was Rs. 10,78,639 against Rs. 4,52,273 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the money advanced by Government for the construction

of the Navsari drainage scheme and the Visnagar and Mehsana water works, on the basis of two-thirds grant and one-third loan; Rs. 3,79,458 were spent on the former and Rs. 2,81,665 on the latter during the year.

375. The main sources of income of these bodies are a house-tax or octroi or both. It is found by experience that the octroi hinders trade and municipal councils are attempting to replace this by suitably devised schemes of taxation like house-tax; the total abolition of octroi will, however, take time.

376. The anti-malarial campaign organised by the Navsari Municipality in 1927 was continued in the year. The Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,500 a year for a period of three years for this work.

During the year the Patan Municipality obtained a license from Government for lighting the town with electricity. To finance the scheme, the council issued debentures for Rs. 1,50,000 at 6 per cent, repayable in 25 years. All the debentures have been fully subscribed and the work has started. It is hoped that other councils will follow this example.

377. The "A" class municipalities were inspected by the Subas, the Naib Subas, the Sanitary Commissioner and the local board auditors, as usual. The general working was fairly satisfactory.

CHAPTER VI.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

A. Agriculture.

378. Mr. C. V. Sane, B. Ag. (Bom.), B. Sc. (Kansas);
M. Sc. (Wisconsin U. S. A.) continued
Personnel. to be in charge of the department during
the year except from 6th May 1932 to 26th June 1932 when
he was on leave and Dr. Likhite acted for him.

Dr. Likhite works as officer in charge of the cotton
root rot research scheme and Dy. Director of Agriculture,
Baroda District.

379. The Director of Agriculture continued to represent
the Baroda Government on the Indian
Attending Cotton and
Advisory Board meetings. Central Cotton Committee and attended
its meetings.

During the year Baroda became a constituent State of
the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Two repre-
sentatives from Baroda were deputed to the meeting of the
Advisory Board of the said Council held at Simla from 18th
to 23rd July 1932.

380. The annual departmental conference of the veteri-
nary and agricultural section along with
Departmental conference, a joint meeting of the staff of the Co-
operative Department was held from 7th to 9th April 1932,
and was presided over by the Development Commissioner,
Dr. S. M. Pagar. The conference discussed the work done
during the year and outlined a programme for the ensuing
season, in which all the activities of the development depart-
ments would be co-ordinated,

381. Three new schemes were launched during the year (i) the opening of a rural reconstruction centre at Kosamba, (ii) study of the cotton root rot problem at Baroda, and (iii) comparative field tests of 1027 and 1 A cotton in cultivators' fields in Navsari District. These are described in detail in the respective sections. The last two of these are financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

382. Two officers of the department were deputed to Lucknow for poultry study. The veterinary inspector was sent to Mysore to study the Serum Institute, introduction of serum simultaneous method of inoculation against rinderpest and the organisation of veterinary service. His report is now receiving consideration.

383. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb having desired that the department should assist fruit growers more actively, a committee was appointed with Col. Shivraj Singh as President and the Garden Superintendent and the Director of Agriculture as members to consider the whole question of encouraging fruit cultivation. The report of the committee is awaited.

The committees were also appointed to consider how the cultivation of sugarcane can be extended in the State and also the possibility of sugar making. The reports of the committees were received and orders passed by the Government.

384. During the year, four exhibitions etc. were held:--

Demonstrations and exhibitions,

- (i) the Industrial Exhibition at Baroda.
- (ii) panchayat Saptah (week) show at Maroli and Vesma.
- (iii) agricultural and cattle show at Amreli.
- (iv) agricultural and health show at Palsana.

385. Fourteen applications for tagavi loans were received (for oil engine pump and tractor). Of these, 13, amounting to Rs. 30,000 were recommended for sanction and 9 loans of Rs. 18,000 were paid during the year.

Tagavi loans.

386. The annual agricultural calendar and village uplift quarterly were published as usual. The work of editing the latter has now been transferred to the Co-operative Institute.

Publications.

387. The activities of the department may be divided into the three main sections:--

Working of the department.

A. Agricultural,

B. Agricultural engineering, and

C. Veterinary.

A. AGRICULTURAL.

388. The rainfall may be regarded as satisfactory in Baroda and Navsari although characterised by heavy precipitation and uneven distribution in the latter part of the season. In Mehsana, rains were scanty in the early part of the season; the later rains were fairly good. In Amreli, except for two fairly heavy showers in October, the rainfall was never heavy but consisted of slight showers with the result that tanks etc. were not filled.

Season and crop conditions.

*Crop conditions:--*In the Baroda District the kharif crops were damaged in some parts. In the Navsari District the kharif crops except rice were rather below normal and the rabi crops were good. In the Mehsana District cotton was quite good and rabi crops did fairly well. In the Amreli District the kharif crops were below normal and the rabi harvest was good.

389. The agricultural section comprises the following activities :—

Activities in the agricultural section.

- (a) Research.
- (b) Comparative field tests.
- (c) Rural Reconstruction Centre.
- (d) Agricultural stations.
- (e) Dairy.
- (f) Propaganda.
- (g) Agricultural education.

(a) RESEARCH.

390. Research was undertaken in this year on the root rot in cotton. The damage done by this on the Baroda farm varied from 20 to 92 per cent of the area under cotton. The Indian Central Cotton Committee having financed the preliminary study of the question by granting Rs. 20,000 for a period of two years, a programme of research has been commenced. The proposal is

Cotton root rot research started.

- (i) to study the life history of the pathogene, and
- (ii) to select strains resistant to the disease.

(b) COMPARATIVE FIELD TESTS

391. Although 1,027 strain of cotton has been accepted as the standard cotton to be distributed south of the Narmada, considerable difficulties have been experienced in its general adoption, owing to an earlier departmental distribution of 1 A type competing with it. The latter has higher ginning but the cotton is not as good in quality as 1,027 but the differences in prices not being large enough to compensate for the difference in ginning there is still demand for the supply and extension of 1 A.

Object of the tests.

In order finally to establish the comparative value of these two strains, elaborate field tests are being carried out in British Gujarat and these were extended in the year to the Navsari District. The trials were made at seven centres in 27 fields covering over 50 acres of land and their results are being watched. The Indian Central Cotton Committee has sanctioned Rs. 4,200 for these tests.

(c) RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CENTRE.

392. The schemes of His Highness' Government for the co-ordination of all activities connected with rural welfare pointed to the need for intensive efforts to tackle the rural problem in its varied aspects over a compact group of villages. His Highness' Government, therefore, decided to organise a rural reconstruction centre and after consulting the Y. M. C. A. authorities opened one at Kosamba from 1st February 1932, with Mr. Jacobi, an experienced worker lent by them as officer in charge. The 'Centre' has its activities in about 20 villages and devotes special attention to subsidiary occupations—poultry, bee-keeping, kitchen, gardening, training of village leaders and similar activities.

393. The expenditure on the reconstruction centre amounted to Rs. 5,980 in the year.

Expenditure.

(d) AGRICULTURAL STATIONS.

394. The department has three experimental stations—at Baroda, Jagudan (Mehsana) and Amreli.

Three agricultural stations.

(1) Baroda Farm.

395. The station with an area of 84 acres of sandy loam soil is utilised for carrying out a number of tests—manurial and cultural—on crops like cotton, bari, tobacco, potatoes, onions, wheat, etc. A horticultural section is also maintained.

Area of soil.

Fertilizer tests on cotton, tobacco, bajri and wheat in co-operation with the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, carried on for the last three years go to show that sulphate of ammonia can be used with advantage for kharif crops. The fertilizer tests on cotton, suggested by the Indian Central Cotton Committee have not resulted in definite conclusion on account of the root rot disease.

Some crop out-turns are given below. The yields were affected by the heavy rains towards the end of the season :—

S. No.	Crop.	Area.	Yield per acre, lbs.	
			Average.	Maximum.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton	6-20	615	910
2	Bajri	6-20	516	840
3	Wheat	3-0	1,300	1,480
4	Castors	3-10	152	2,307

Horticulture :—Chikoos, mosambis and figs continued to do well. The nursery on the farm supplied to the public 1,644 fruit and 831 flower plants.

396. The cost of the working of the station was Rs. 16,538-8-8. Of this amount, Expenditure and income. Rs. 6,289-0-5 were chargeable to supervision and capital. The receipts were Rs. 5,857-12-10.

(2) Jagudan Farm.

397. The Mehsana District has areas under wheat, which is susceptible to rust. Various Pusa strains have, therefore, been introduced in this area. The agricultural station with an area of 30 bighas, i. e. about 18 acres of sandy soil is chiefly utilised for keeping up a supply of pure seed of these strains.

Pusa wheat :—During the year, the prevalence of rust in wheat was general. The tests on the station and cultivation in villages further demonstrated the superiority of Pusa wheat over the local Vajia in rust resisting properties.

Horticulture :—A small section of horticulture is maintained in the station and has proved useful in drawing the attention of the farmers to fruit tree growing. Sour lime, papayas, chikooos, oranges and figs are among fruit trees grown.

The following table gives yields of principal crops on this farm :—

No.	Crop.	Area in bighas.	Average yield in lbs. per bigha.	Maximum yield in lbs. per bigha.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bajri	5-10	380	606
2	Wheat	4-15	1,160	1,336
3	Cotton	3-10	946	1,025

1·7 bighas make one acre. A vasa is 1/20 of a bigha.

398. The working cost of the station was Rs. 5,053 of which Rs. 2,199 were debitable to super-
Expenditure and income. vision and capital. The receipts were Rs. 1,879.

(3) *Anreli Farm.*

399. The area of this station is 67 bighas i. e. 39·5 acres; the soil is medium black. The activities
Area, soil and object. of the station are mainly directed to carrying out tests in crop improvement. The crops dealt with are cotton, bajri, juvar, groundnut, wheat and sugarcane.

From a number of cotton strains grown Dhulia No. 1 again proved its superiority over the local Mathio and others.

Horticulture —This section with figs, mosambis, mangoes, pomegranate and other trees have aroused general interest. 190 plants were supplied from the nursery.

Tree growing—The panchayat nursery in charge of the farm supplied 617 shade tree seedlings.

The following table gives yields of principal crops on the farm :—

No.	Crop.	Area under the crop.	Average yield per bigha.	Maximum of the year in lbs.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton	5-10	99	177
2	Bajri	6-15	321	370
3	Groundnut	2-0	264	400
4	Wheat	2-0	396	610
5	Juar	3-0	350	115

400. The expenditure incurred on the station was Rs. 8, 017 including Rs. 1,095 for supervision and capital. The receipts were Rs. 1,465.

(c) DAIRY AND CATTLE BREEDING FARM AT MAKARPURA.

401. The strength of the herd was 109 as under:—

Strength of the herd

S. No.	Class.	Number
1	2	3
1	Milch cows	21
2	Milch buffaloes	27
3	Young stock	54
4	Dulls	2
5	Bullocks	5
	Total ...	109

The total milk production was as under:—

S. No	Class.	Average number of cattle milked.	Total quantity of milk, lbs	Average yield per cattle.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cows	15.9	57,833	3,637
2	Buffaloes	16.0	50,576	3,161
	Total animals milked.	31.9	1,08,409	3,399

Of this total quantity the State General Hospital used 32,809 lbs. and the public 72,820 lbs.

402. The working cost was Rs. 26,779-3-9 and the income amounted to Rs. 13,112-12-1.
Expenditure and income.

(f) PROPAGANDA WORK.

Navsari District.

403. *Cotton*—The work of extending the cultivation of 1027 A. L. F. was continued. Two departmental seed depots were specially organised and distributed 59,400 lbs. of pure seed in Navsari Taluka, where admixture of an inferior variety—Goghari—was noticed.

Work in the Navsari District.

Rice:—Salt land varieties have not given a definite result. Colam 42 strain—a late type—continued to give satisfactory results. New early types of this strain are being tried.

Sugarcane:—Efforts to replace the local deteriorated types with better strains like H. M. 89, C. O. 290, P. O. J. 2878 were instituted on cultivators' fields at Vyara during the year.

Fertilizers:—Sulphate of ammonia has been found useful for rice and garden crops like sugarcane, onions, etc. though the results on cotton have not been uniform. 6,800 lbs. of this fertilizer were distributed by the department.

Implements:—The subsidy given by Government and the demonstrations of improved implements like light ploughs and cultivators are resulting in an annually increasing demand for these. During the year, 16 such implements were supplied to agriculturists.

Baroda District.

404. *Cotton*:—The extension of Brouch 9 strain continued and there is demand for this strain. The department, therefore, maintains a supply of pure seed on the Baroda farm and also arranges for the growing of pure seed by private growers. The department supplied 2,370 lbs. of pure seed.

Work in the Baroda District

Farm bairi and Pusa 4 wheat:—Though no extensive cultivation of these has taken place they are proving popular in some villages.

Tobacco:—Cultivation of No. 6 is gaining ground.

Fertilizers:—The departmental tests and propaganda work by the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, have resulted in their more extensive use.

Mehsana District.

405. *Wheat Pusa*:—Natural and fostered extension was continued. The department assisted in the extension by supplying 7,600 lbs. of pure seed. This Pusa type again improved its resistance to rust during the year.

Work in the Mehsana District.

Cotton:—Viramgam Wagad No. 8 continued to be encouraged; 2,000 lbs. of this seed were distributed. Broach No. 9 has proved useful in some places.

Horticulture:—In this district too, fruit-tree growing is attracting practical attention. The department supplied 635 fruit plants, mainly sour lime grafts. Papaya growing has become very popular.

Amreli District.

406. *Cotton*:—Dhulia No. 1 having been proved a useful type to replace the local one, its extension was continued. 8,370 lbs. of this strain were distributed by the department and other seed growers.

Work in the Amreli District.

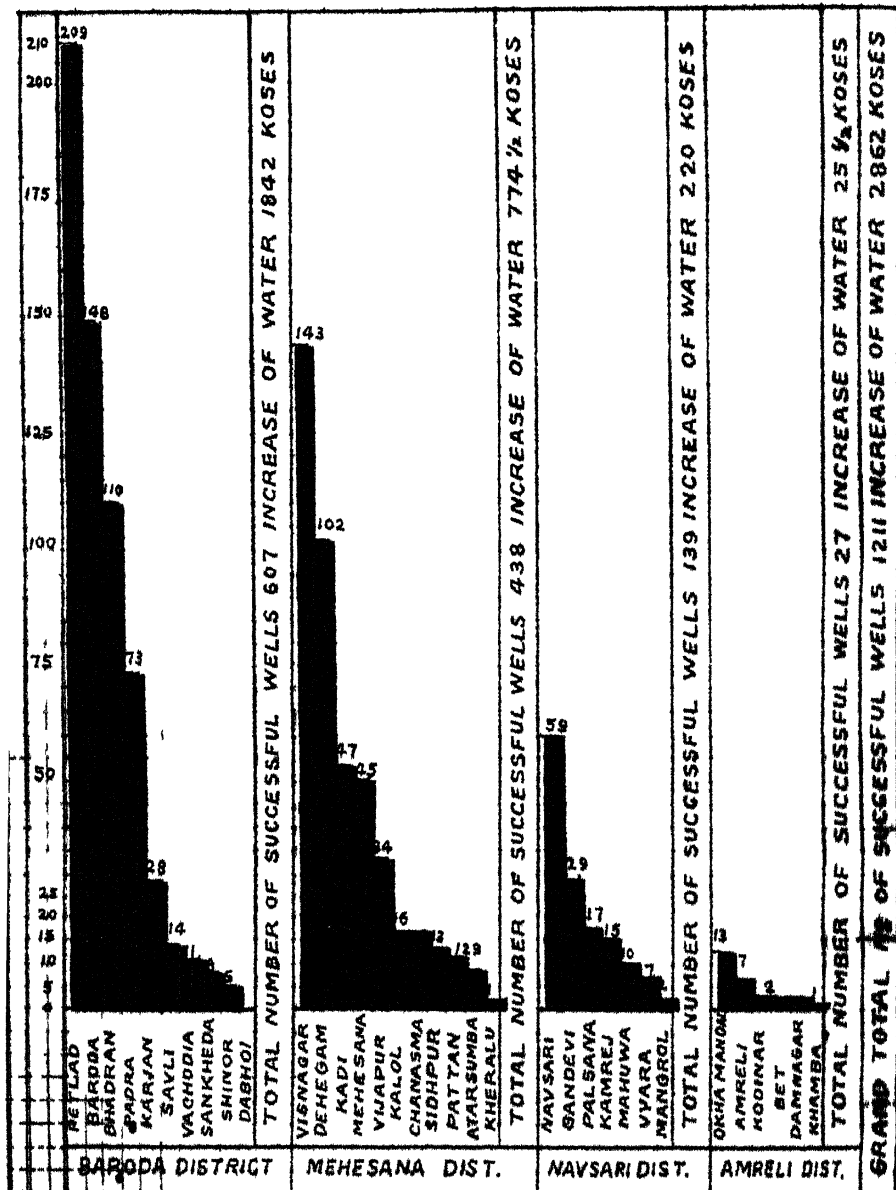
Groundnut—small types:—small Japanese and peanut are being taken up by the farmers.

Sugarcane:—12,380 sets of different types were distributed.

Implements:—The chief demand is for iron ploughs. During the year 12 iron ploughs were supplied to the cultivators.

Horticulture:—As in the other districts, the cultivator has been taking keen interest in fruit culture. Fruit-plants supplied during the year numbered 1,177.

**† TOTAL NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL WELLS BORED
IN EACH TALUKA
FROM
1911-12 TO 1931-32**



Ab Ganth
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER

Ch. J. J. J.
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
BARODA STATE

(g) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

407. The agricultural school on the Baroda farm in which was merged the Kathor (Navsari) class, trained 18 students. Important features of the year were the addition of a poultry adjunct and the holding of a gathering of past and present students.

Refresher classes:—As usual, lectures were given by the departmental officers on agricultural subjects to the refresher classes for primary teachers in all the districts. Lectures were also given to the students of the Male Training College.

B. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

408. Of the 23 boring sets, including 4 power machines at disposal, 7 hand sets and one power set were worked during the year as under :—

S. No	Where used.	Cawnpore hand types.	Musto type.
1	2	3	4
1	Baroda	2	...
2	Mehsana	4	1
3	Navsari	1	...
4	Amreli ... ..	...	...

409. There were 29 applications which were all taken up. Successful borings were 17.

Demand for boring and work done.

410. 90 wells were blasted resulting in increase of water in 73 wells.

Blasting with dynamite

411. The portable pumping set was demonstrated in the Mehsana District.

Demonstration of pumping sets.

412. A considerable amount of repair and fitting work of oil engines and tractors was done and 8 installations of engine and pump, installations of pumping sets undertaken.

The annual tractor and oil engine class was conducted and 36 students were trained.

413. The Schmidt Water Finder continued to be helpful in locating sites for new wells, 72 sites being explored.
Water finder.

414. The working of this branch cost Rs. 19,233 and receipts amounted to Rs. 2,630.
Expenditure and income.

C VETERINARY.

415. With the opening of 3 new dispensaries during the year, the total number of institutions has reached 24.
Addition of 3 new dispensaries.

The working of the dispensaries continued under the joint administration of the department and district panchayats.

416. The number of fresh cases treated during the year came to 47,432. Of this number, 34,159 were treated at the dispensaries and 13,273 on tour.
Cases treated.

417. Reports of outbreak numbered 79. Of these, the more serious were 44 of haemorrhagic septicaemia and 25 of rinderpest. Inoculations against haemorrhagic septicaemia and rinderpest numbered 4,724.
Epidemics.

418. Castrations by the Burdizzo method numbered 2,351. Of these, 1,168 were performed on tour and 646 by the Castration Officer in Songadh and Vyara talukas and 537 at the dispensaries.
Castrations

419. The Kathi stallion at Amreli continued to give useful service.
Facilities for breeding.

Bulls distributed :—Six new bulls of Kankrej breed were purchased and distributed in the Navsari District. The number of such bulls distributed by the department now stands at 31.

60,000

50,000

40,000

30,000

20,000

10,000

YEARS.

1922-23

RS. 28,764.

1923-24

28,357-

1924-25

29,059-

1925-26

28,890.

1926-27

33,389.

1927-28

36,821.

1928-29

40,851.

1929-30

44,962.

1930-31

57,461

C. S. An
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

420. The following table shows the expenditure and receipts of the department by sections:—

No	Item.	Expenditure. Rs.	Income as net or contribution. Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	Head office	29,136- 5- 0	8,013-13-11
2	Agricultural engineering	19,233- 9- 0	2,630- 6-10
3	Agricultural experimental stations.	29,619-10- 6	9,202-15- 0
4	Dairy	26,779- 3- 9	13,112-12- 1
5	Propaganda :		
	(a) Extension	11,036- 6- 5	11-11- 0
	(b) Education	5,222- 3-10	...
6	Veterinary	38,437- 3- 6	...
7	Deputy Director of Agriculture's office.	7,727- 6- 1	...
8	Rural reconstruction centre ...	5,980- 1-11	25-13- 0
	Total ...	1,73,172- 2- 0	32,997- 7-10

B. Commerce and other industries.

421. Dr. S. M. Pagar held charge as Pragati Adhikari throughout the year.

Personnel.

422. The Pragati Adhikari worked as Director on the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Ltd. and the Okha Cement Company, Ltd. and as member on six committees appointed by Government.

423. Mr. A. B. Pandya worked as Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour throughout the year. He was also ex-officio Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Controller of Patents and Designs, and Director of Statistics. The Director of Commerce was in addition Director on Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. and Okha Salt Works, Ltd.

Personnel.

OKHA PORT DEVELOPMENT.

424. The following table gives the details of cargo handled at the Port during the year :—

Traffic at Port Okha.

Particulars of vessels.	Number	Cargo imported in tons	Cargo exported in tons	Total cargo handled
1	2	3	4	5
Country craft —				
1931-32	275	1,626	5,532	...
1930-31	215	1,273	2,540	...
Coastal steamers:—				
1931-32	50	1,076	1,577	1,311,414
1930-31	211	1,452	1,757	72,821
Ocean going steamers.				
1931-32	107	62,173	61,011	...
1930-31	75	45,760	23,521	...

425. The following table shows the revenue during the year :—

Revenue of Port Okha.

Serial No.	Items.	1931-32.	1930-31.
1	2	3	4
1	Port revenue	1,54,041	1,07,616
2	Okha customs revenue ...	17,15,049	14,84,647
	Total ..	18,69,090	15,92,263

Besides this amount, cargo paying duty to the extent of Rs. 3,41,003-3-0 was in bond at the end of the year.

426. The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,29,902. The total capital expenditure upto the end of the year, i. e., 31st July 1932, amounted to Rs. 40,23,125.

Capital expenditure of Port Okha.

INDUSTRIES.

427. Industries received a further impetus. Two cotton mills were added during the year making a total of 15 in the State. One of these, the New Darbhanga Mills, did not work in the year. The remaining 14 cotton mills and one woollen mill were working during the year. All of them did fairly well owing to the increase in demand of Indian made cloth, etc.

Textile industries showed signs of progress.

428. The following table gives the figures of cotton bales consumed in cotton mills situated in the State during the year :—

Year	Number of cotton mills working.	Number of cotton bales consumed		
		Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1931-32	14	57,619	12,209	69,828
1930-31	13*	57,745	4,740	62,485

*NOTE :—One mill worked only for 5 months.

429. The Maharani Woollen Mills, Ltd., produced 6,71,128 lbs. of cloth valued at about rupees seven lakhs.

The woollen mills.

430. The cement factory at Dwarka manufactured 40,080 tons of cement and sold 39,234 tons.

Okha Cement Co., Ltd.

431. The Okha Salt Works, Ltd., had on hand 721 tons of salt at the beginning of the year and produced 34,833 tons during the year. 34,558 tons were exported to Bengal, 491 tons were washed out and 225 tons were in stock.

Okha Salt Works Ltd.

432. The royalty earned by Government from these two factories amounted to Rs. 20,866 during the year as against Rs. 15,113 in the preceding year.

Royalty.

433. The Gackwar Sugar Works produced 7,096 bengal maunds of sugar and 9,230 bengal maunds of molasses and sold 4,617 bengal maunds of sugar and 7,275 bengal maunds of molasses.

434. Two match factories—one at Petlad and the other at Baroda—were working during the year. The following table shows quantity produced and sold during the year :—

Name.	Cases produced.	Cases sold.
The Maharaja Match Works, Baroda.	1,000	1,100
The Datar Match Factory, Petlad.	10,100	10,000

Note :—One case is of 50 gross.

435. Thirty-seven new applications were received for concessions under section 15 of the rules for development of industries and 10 were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Out of these, 7 were disposed of departmentally, 14 sanctioned, 9 disallowed by Government and 17 were pending disposal at the end of the year. The concessions granted consisted of

- (i) exemption from local octroi duty or terminal tax on payment of a fixed lump sum every year;
- (ii) electric license;
- (iii) loans, etc., and
- (iv) acquisition of land under the State Compensation Act.

436. Seven applications were received for acquisition of land for factory purposes and three were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Of these, 4 were rejected, one sanctioned by Government, 2 disposed of departmentally and 3 were pending disposal at the end of the year.

437. No application was received under the rules for house building loans to officers.

438. Three applications for loans for industrial purposes were received and two were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. Of these, two have been advanced loans, two rejected and one pending disposal at the end of the year.

439. The Udalpur stone quarries in Savli Taluka for which a lease has been granted on an annual royalty of Rs. 250 to Mr. Chhotalal B. Patel continued to work during the year.

The following table shows production of road-metal and stone-chips for asphalt road during the year:—

Year.	Road metal (in tons.)	Stone-chips (in tons.)
1	2	3
1931-32	34,447	16,912
1930-31	32,683	18,625

440. The Government have sanctioned the proposal for working Ransipur China-clay mines, and Messrs. Sorab Dalal and Co. have been permitted to work them. A lease is being entered into with the company.

441. Dr. K. G. Naik continued as a consulting chemist to this department. Two inquiries sent to him by this department were attended to. Over and above this, he received 11 other inquiries direct.

CALICO-PRINTING.

442. The calico-printing class continued to work under Professor C. M. Shroff of the Kalabhavan. Four scholarships, each of Rs. 15, were given to the first year students in this section.

443. The demonstrator was deputed to chief centres of trade where he demonstrated printing, dyeing, soap-making etc. He also demonstrated aerograph printing at Kalabhavan.

444. The block-engraver continued to teach block-engraving to students and 40 attended the class.
 Block-engraving class. The class sold blocks valued at Rs. 34 and orders for Rs. 73-8-0 were under execution.

HAND-LOOMS AND POWER-LOOMS.

445. Demonstrations in weaving were held at the following centres:—

Demonstration classes in centres,

Name of place.			Period of classes held.	
1			2	
1. Faroda (weaving)	...	...	1-8-31	to 12-3-32
2. Vakil	...	...	13-3-32	to 31-7-32
3. Wari	...	...	1-8-31	to 21-3-32
4. Faroda (knitting)	...	...	25-2-32	to 31-7-32
5. Gundeval	...	...	1-8-31	to 11-6-32
6. Sonvdi	...	...	15-6-32	to 31-7-32
7. Faroda	...	...	4-4-32	to 31-7-32
8. Narva Mohalla	...	...	1-31	to 16-11-31
9. Narva Mohalla	...	...	17-11-31	to 3-1-32
10. Anand	...	...	29-1-32	to 31-7-32

446. The number of looms and dobbies introduced were 78 and 8 respectively during the year.
 The number of looms and dobbies introduced. Out of these 53 looms were supplied to weavers on the instalment system. One power loom was also introduced. In addition, 28 applications for looms on instalment system were received at Lanva and were under consideration.

447. Demonstrations in weaving of hand-spun yarn, sizing, warp beam on the loom, knitting machines for hosiery, *mancur* weaving and sample making were also given.

448. A survey, including an intensive examination of the economic condition of weavers in Amreli, was carried out on the lines of the work done in the Baroda City and Gandevi. This report was published in the year.

449. Demonstration of power-loom weaving was given in Baroda and cotton as well as silk cloths were woven on the loom. A private power-loom factory was set up as a result of the demonstration. The demonstration will be continued in the next year.

450. Experiments are being made on the Jacquard machine ordered out for demonstration purposes and new designs are being tried.

451. Useful articles were being prepared against orders and candidates were trained in this work. The class was discontinued from the end of February 1932.

HAND-SPINNING.

452. Two spinning demonstrators were employed who demonstrated hand ginning, carding and spinning. The following table shows the classes conducted :—

Name of place.				Period of classes.	
1				2	
1	Dhunoj	...	...	3- 8-31	to 18- 9-31
2	Palasar	...	...	19- 9-31	to 12- 2-32
3	Lansa	...	...	13- 2-32	to 6- 7-32
4	Lipal	...	...	7- 7-32	to 31- 7-32
5	Ladoi	...	...	5- 8-31	to 20-11-31
6	Vasat-Dabhata	...	...	21-11-31	to 29- 2-32
7	Langhna	...	...	18- 5-32	to 30- 6-32
8	Kadi	...	...	1- 7-32	to 31- 7-32

453. The hand-spinning centres at Bahial and Vадnagr continued to work and an advance (lasalmat) of Rs. 5,000 was continued during the year to the All India Spinners' Association for working these centres.

Hand-spinning at Bahial and Vадnagr centres.

454. The Seva Suniti Khadi Karyalaya at Amreli was given an advance of Rs. 2,000 without interest for carrying on spinning.

Help-loan without interest.

TANNING.

455. A tanning demonstrator was employed in December 1931 and was deputed to Amreli where improved processes of tanning were demonstrated to the chammars. The class was transferred to Padra in April 1932 and thence to Kadi in July 1932.

Demonstrations in improved tanning.

456. The department took part in (1) the Industrial Exhibition at Baroda in December 1931, (2) the Navsari Taluka Panchayat Saptah Exhibition at Vesma and Mahuvar in December 1931, (3) the Swadeshi Bazar Exhibition at Navsari in April 1932 and (4) the Baroda Swadeshi Bazar Exhibition in May 1932; and demonstrated improved hand-spinning, hand-weaving, calico-printing, soap-making and Sankheda lacquer work.

Exhibitions

BOILER AND FACTORY.

457. The number of private factories using steam boilers was 256 as against 251 and the total number of boilers 361 as against 345 in the preceding year. Out of these boilers 197 were in use. The following table shows the total number of boilers on the register :—

Private factories and boilers.

Year	No. of boilers on register.	To be de-ducted			Private boilers.		
		Government factories.	Reported or discontinued.	Total.	Working.	Idle.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1931-32	506	10	135	145	197	164	361
1930-31	490	10	135	145	201	144	345

458. The following table shows the income and expenditure in respect of inspections of factories and boilers:—

Year.	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1	2	3
1931-32	11,405	8,011
1930-31	11,660	8,145

459. The number of factories subject to control under the Factory Act during the year was 129 as against 133 in the previous year.

460. The following table shows the total number of operatives employed in cotton and other industries :—

Year.	Total number of operatives.	Engaged in		Total number of women operatives.	Total number of children engaged.
		cotton industry.	other industries.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32	21,491	18,228	3,263	3,663	1,126
1930-31	19,271	16,185	3,086	3,742	1,114

461. All the perennial factories were inspected more than four times and the seasonal once and in few cases twice or oftener.

462. The number of accidents amounted to 80 out of which 49 were minor, 19 serious and 12 fatal. There was 1 accident in the railway workshop as against 5 in the last year. There was no prosecution for violation or infringement of the provisions of the Factory and Boiler Acts.

463. Three mills have full time competent medical men on their staff and other five mills have employed part-time medical men and maintained dispensaries at their premises. Four creches, seven cheap cloth shops and two cheap fuel and grain shops are

maintained for the benefit of the workers. Full wages are paid to employees injured in accidents and liberal monetary help is given in cases of prolonged sickness. There are also six schools and one night school maintained by employers in mills.

464. Out of the 14 mills, 5 mills were permitted to work during night time on the shift system.

Shift system.

465. During the year compensation amounting to Rs. 1,856-2-10 was paid in 35 accidents by the insurance companies. This includes a sum of Rs. 1,000 paid to a single individual at the Bodeli ginning factory.

Compensation paid for cases.

466. There were seven strikes in the year and in all of them settlements were arrived at. One of these—in the New Baroda Mill—was rather protracted: the District Magistrate, Baroda, and the Director of Commerce intervened and brought about a settlement.

Strikes.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

467. There were 76 companies on the register at the beginning of the year and 15 new companies were added during the year, thus making a total of 91. Of these 4 were struck off leaving 87 on the register at the end of the year. Of the 87 companies 83 were public companies and the remaining 4 were private.

Number of companies on the register.

468. The 15 new companies may be classified as under:-

Classification of new companies.

I.	Banking, loan and insurance.	
	(b) Insurance	11
III.	Trading and manufacturing	
	(h) Public service	1
	(l) Agencies	1
IV.	Mills and presses	
	(a) Cotton mills	1
XI.	Others	1
Total		15

469. The following table shows the authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of the companies :—
Capital of the companies.

At the end of the year.	Number of companies on the register.	Capital.		
		Authorised.	Subscribed.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5
1931-32	91	17,39,82,747	4,19,57,837	3,54,83,170
1930-31	76	6,97,21,662	4,28,91,620	3,25,44,397
(Net variation during the year).	+15	+10,42,61,085	— 9,33,783	+ 20,38,773

Increase in the authorised capital was due to the registration of new companies.

470. There were 8 prosecutions during the year under the Joint Stock Companies Act, the Life Assurance Act and the Provident Insurance Societies Act for not making deposits and filing balance sheets etc. Two cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 10 cases, one was withdrawn, one was dismissed, 3 are awaiting service of processes on the parties concerned and the remaining 5 are pending disposal.

471. There were 21 permanent auditors on the register at the end of the last year. One new certificate was granted during the year—thus making a total of 22.

472. There were 20 societies on the register under the Benevolent Societies Act at the beginning of the year and five new societies were registered. These are as under :—

No.	Class,	Number of societies.
1	2	3
1	Caste institutions	6
2	Societies for promotion of industries among poor women	2
3	Societies for encouragement of education and prevention of child marriages.	5
4	Societies for procuring sites for Mission institutions.	2
5	Asylum for the destitutes	1
6	Panjabpole	1
7	Societies for running a hostel for students ...	2
8	Societies for helping merchants	3
9	Societies for promoting education among women...	2
10	Society for improving sanitation	1
	Total ...	25

473. There are three companies working under the Provident Insurance Societies Act out of which one has deposited Rs. 10,000 according to the Act. One foreign company has also made a deposit under this Act.

474. The Life Assurance Companies Act came into force during the year. Under it 11 foreign companies, working in the State, were registered.

475. There are 3 companies established in the Baroda State working under the Life Assurance Companies Act of which one has deposited the full amount, and the remaining two have made part payments. One foreign company has also deposited the part payment under this Act.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

476. Besides the inquiries regarding registration of trade marks and trade names, 5 new applications were received for grant of patents during the year, thus making a total number of 14 at the end of the year. Of these applications, 4 were accepted last year, 7 were accepted during this year and the remaining 3 were rejected. Out of these 11 applications which were accepted during the year 7 patents were sealed and the remaining 4 were pending disposal at the end of the year.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

477. A number of commercial periodicals, bulletins and catalogues subscribed for or received in this department were kept, as usual, in the reading room of the information bureau. The public have free access to this room.

478. The statistical abstract for the year 1930-31 could not be published as information according to the new census was not available.

479. The following statistical returns and statements were compiled by this branch and supplied as under :—

Particulars.	Period.	To whom supplied.
1	2	3
1. Consumption of cotton bales ...	Monthly.	Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
2. Returns of joint stock companies...	"	Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.
3. Returns of cement production ...	"	do.
4. Returns of sugar production ...	"	do.
5. Returns of foreign sea-borne trade.	"	do.
6. Returns of cotton mills ...	Annual.	do.
7. Returns of woollen „ ...	"	do.
8. Returns of mineral ...	"	do.
9. Returns of large industrial establishments.	"	do.

480. The total number of trunk calls put through from the call offices at Sayaji Gunj and the Rao-pura post office amounted to 4,485 calls this year as against 4,201 in the previous year. The number of calls put through at the State exchange was 2.

481. The question of joining Navsari, Petlad and Kalol to the trunk call system of telephones and opening of these offices was under correspondence.

482. Besides the State electric works at Baroda and Port Okha 6 electric installations were in operation at Sidhpur, Dabhoi, Navsari, Karjan, Billimora and Amreli. These installations were inspected by the Electrical Inspector from time to time. The total load connected upto 31st July 1932 was 3,927 K. W. as against 3,700 K. W. in the previous year and 24,99,764 units were sold during the year as against 23,00,371.

483. A license was granted to Messrs. M. J. Thakore for the supply of electrical energy to the town of Dwarka and to Messrs. Yodha Bros. for the town of Mehsana.

484. The municipality of Patan have commenced erection of the plant and running of overhead mains.

485. The report of Mr. H. V. Pointon on the Petlad rural electrification scheme referred to in the last report was received and the whole question was under consideration.

486. The Gackwar Mills Ltd. at Billimora continued to generate their own power for working their mills.

487. In the year the Government sanctioned the appointment of a conciliation board for trade disputes.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

488. The development board held its meetings twice during the year in which 24 important questions were discussed.

Development board,

PRESS AND STATIONERY.

489. Messrs. B. T. Kale and Manilal T. Mehta continued to work as Manager, State Press and Stationery department, and Works Manager respectively, during the year.

Personnel

490. All printing work for the State, including the G. B. S. Railways, was done at the State Press. The work of printing vernacular text books was also taken up during the year.

Printing done at State Press.

491. The total approximate value of work done during the year came to Rs. 1,97,030 as against Rs. 2,05,379 in the previous year.

Total cost of work done

492. The following table shows the total outturn of work at the press:—

Total outturn of work.

S. No.	Description of work	1931-32.	1930-31.
1	2	3	4
1	Number of foolscap pages set ...	30,011½	28,565
2	Number of machine impressions ...	2,41,71,659	2,60,81,922
3	Books bound ...	2,78,609	5,33,761
4	Number in etc ...	97,78,657	1,07,00,392
5	Letter stamp ...	259	238
6	Die stamp impression ...	92,085	87,264

493. The following table shows the number of employees in the press, their monthly wages and supervision charges:—

Number of employees, their wages, etc.

Year.	Number of employees.	Monthly wages.	Supervision charges.
1	2	3	4
1931-32 ...	190	4,534	1,775
1930-31 ...	211	4,479	1,877

494. The following table shows the types of work received and executed and the balance carried forward during the year :—

S. No.	Nature of work.	Arrears of work in the last year	Work received during the year	Work disposed of	Work in balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Letters	31	204	244	91
2	Binding work,	1	317	319	2
3	Miscellaneous	9	1,241	1,112	18
4	Indents for stock forms including G. B. S. Railways, ... ..	...	3,387	3,345	42
5	Government orders	23	1,185	1,492	15
6	Kulder stamps	5	113	116	2
7	Die stamp impressions	3	56	56	3
8	Indents for stationery ... ..	...	1,117	1,117	..

495. The type foundry was used to replace worn out types and accessories. 34 cwts. and 107½ lbs. of types and type setting accessories were cast during the year, whereas 78 cwts. and 14 lbs. were cast during the previous year. Under Government order, it has now been decided to run the foundry departmentally, as an experimental measure for one year.

496. During the year, stationery articles of a total value of Rs. 74,865 were supplied to the offices in the city of Baroda and taluka offices of the Baroda and Navsari districts. The scheme of supplying stationery articles was extended to the Mehsana District offices during the year.

497. 2,679 books of the value of Rs. 1,882 were sold to the public as against 3,613 books of the value of Rs. 2,346 in the previous year, from the book depot.

C. Co-operation.

498. Mr. R. R. Pawar, B. A., LL. B., M. A., A. M. was Registrar, Co-operative Societies, throughout the year.

499. The Government have laid down that the policy of the department should be one of consolidation—steadily improving the existing societies and weeding out of inefficient ones which cannot be placed on a sound basis. New societies are therefore registered only after careful enquiry. The general depression also limited the formation of new societies.

500 The total number of societies was 1,063 as against 1,047 in the previous year; the membership increased from 38,638 to 39,552.

Progress of the co-operative movement.

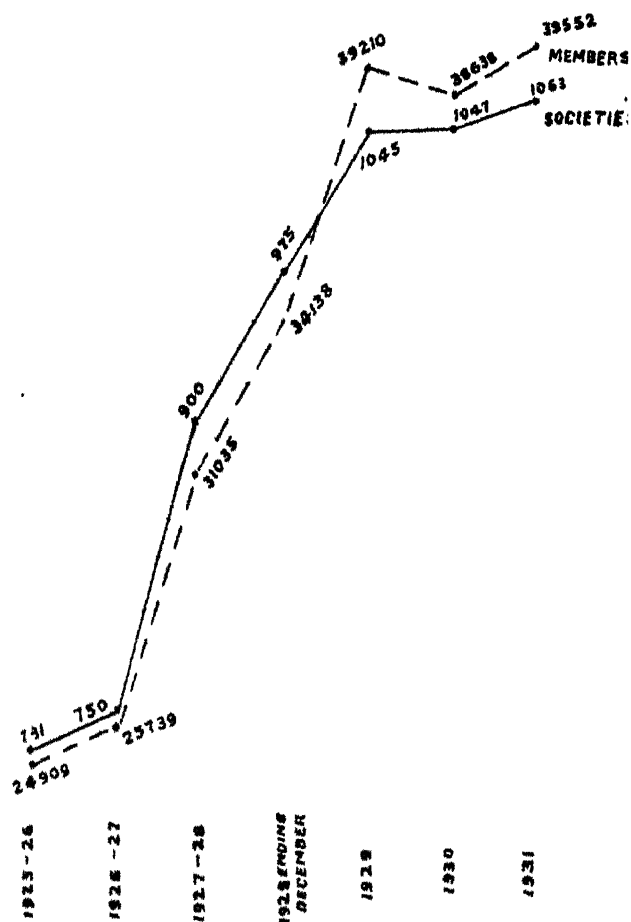
The total working capital, deposits and reserve funds rose from Rs. 74,94,811, Rs. 39,30,596 and Rs. 9,69,354, to Rs. 76,72,691, Rs. 41,62,569, and Rs. 10,46,996, respectively. Chart A shows the progress of the movement from 1925-26 both in number of societies and membership; and chart B shows the financial progress of the movement in the same period.

501. The year commenced with 1,047 societies, 38 new societies were registered and 22 were cancelled. There were thus 1,063 societies at the end of the year. The following table gives the classification of these societies :—

Classification of societies.

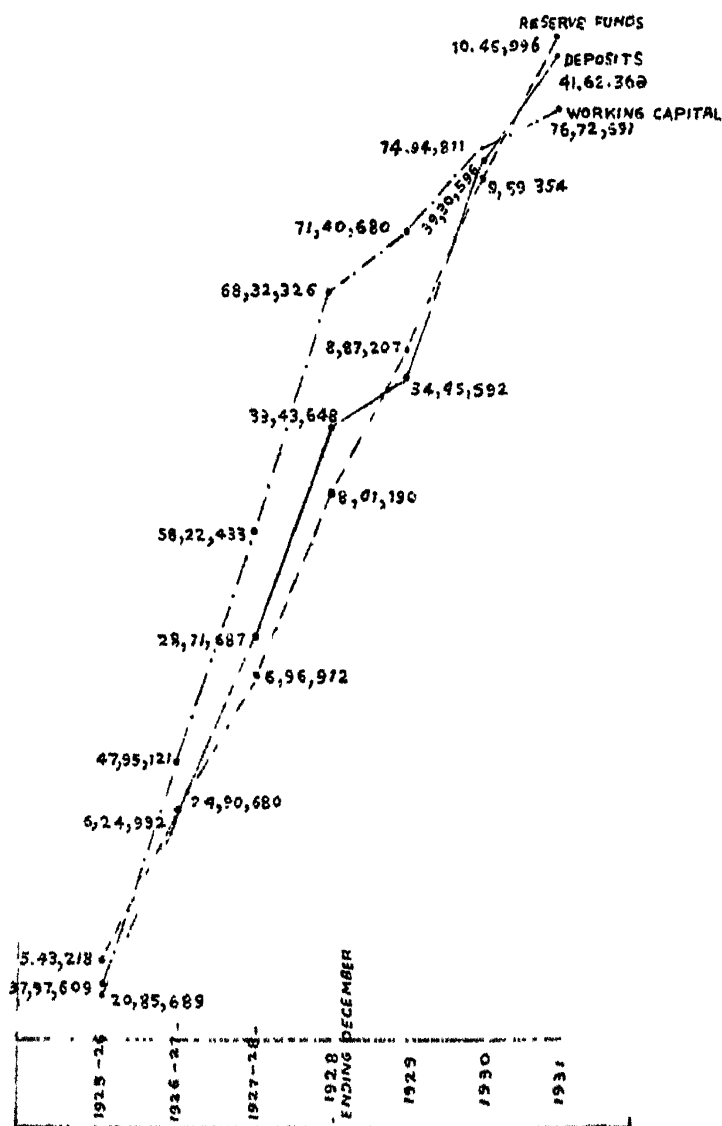
Year.	Description.	Civil societies.					Non-credit societies.												Total.
		Banks.	Primary societies.	Institute.	Supervising union.	Consolidation of scattered holdings.	Cotton sale.	Milch cattle.	Cattle breeding.	Supply.	Power pump.	Water works.	Milk production.	Pure seeds.	Fodder and other.	Housing.	Mutual help.	Students' co-operative stores.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1931	Central	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1930	"	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1931	Agricultural	...	755	...	...	40	29	12	2	15	3	1	2	4	8	...	...	...	871
1930	"	...	749	...	...	27	28	13	3	21	4	1	4	3	8	...	...	...	861
1931	Non-agricultural	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	16	184
1930	"	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	13	178
1931	Total	6	912	1	1	40	29	12	2	20	3	1	2	4	8	5	1	16	1,063
1930	"	6	904	1	1	27	28	13	3	26	4	1	4	3	8	4	1	13	1,047

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN NUMBER OF SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP IN THE BARODA STATE



- (1) EACH SQUARE WITH A STRAIGHT LINE AND FIGURES DENOTING THE NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES REPRESENTS FIFTY
- (2) EACH SQUARE WITH A DOTTED LINE AND FIGURES DENOTING NUMBER OF MEMBERS REPRESENTS TWO THOUSANDS

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE BARODA STATE



1 EACH SQUARE WITH A DOTTED LINE AND FIGURES DENOTING THE AMOUNT OF THE RESERVE FUNDS (IN RUPEES) IN THE SOCIETIES REPRESENTS FIFTY THOUSAND RUPEES. 2 EACH SQUARE WITH A STRAIGHT LINE AND FIGURES DENOTING THE AMOUNT OF THE DEPOSITS (IN RUPEES) OF THE SOCIETIES REPRESENTS TWO LACS OF RUPEES. 3 EACH SQUARE WITH ONE DOT AND LINE AND FIGURES DENOTING THE AMOUNT OF THE WORKING CAPITAL (IN RUPEES) OF THE SOCIETIES

502. The following table shows the details of the Membership and fin membership and finances of the societies :—

Serial No.	Particulars	Total		Percentage	
		1931	1930	1931	1930
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Number of societies...	1,063	1,047	...	...
2	Number of members...	39,552	38,638	...	...
3	Loans and deposits from non-members.	26,06,299	25,36,466	34.0	33.5
4	Loans and deposits from other societies.	17,09,889	18,32,343	22.3	24.1
5	Loans from Government	5,41,100	5,78,717	7.0	7.7
6	Deposits from members	11,31,587	9,97,966	14.8	16.3
7	Share capital	6,36,820	5,77,965	8.4	7.0
8	Reserve funds	10,46,996	9,64,354	13.6	12.9
9	Total working capital	76,72,664	71,91,811		
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year.	58,81,157	58,81,157		
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year.	17,35,776	17,35,776		
12	Total loan	76,16,933	76,16,933		
13	Repayments of loans by members	1,34,600	2,10,000		
14	Loans due at the end of the year	74,82,333	74,06,933	97.4	96.5

503. Of the above amount, the owned capital of the societies consisting of shares, reserve fund and deposits amounted to Rs. 28,15,483 i.e. Rs. 36.7 p.c. as against 33.7 p.c. of the last year. Thus the percentage of borrowed capital is decreasing and that of owned capital is steadily increasing—a proof of the growing confidence of the public in the movement, even in these difficult days.

504. The total amount of loans due at the end of the year was Rs. 57,84,441 of which Rs. 11,95,263 or 26.5% as against 27% in the previous year were overdue. There has been a very slight decrease in overdues which is a gratifying feature.

505. With a view to relieve agricultural indebtedness in the State, the Government sanctioned a scheme of establishing a co-operative land mortgage loan society in the State. But owing to the financial depression the actual institution of the bank had to be postponed.

506. The Baroda Central Co-operative Institute did good work in the year. There were 521 members on the roll. The general fund amounted to Rs. 12,176. The institute held two taluka conferences, one at Amreli and the other at Billimora. The institute also conducted a training class for auditors, honorary organisers, inspectors and other interested in co-operation and held magic lantern lectures at Sarar, Dantali, Amreli, Kadi, Bariaf and Bahadarpur. Over and above this it conducted a quarterly journal called "Gram Jivan" and distributed a number of pamphlets on useful topics connected with the movement.

507. There were four co-operative banks at Baroda, Mehsana, Petlad and Damnagar and two co-operative banking unions at Navsari and Kodinar. The Baroda Central Co-operative Bank, the premier institution of the kind in the State, continued to do useful work. The Mehsana co-operative bank is a district central bank, the co-operative bank at Petlad and the newly organised co-operative bank at Damnagar are taluka institutions for financing societies in those talukas only. The banking unions of Navsari and Kodinar are purely co-operative as distinguished from the other four banks of mixed type and are chiefly managed by societies' representatives. The Navsari banking union finances

the societies of the Navsari District except those in the Vyara and Songadh talukas for financing which there are agricultural pedhis. The Kodinar banking union finances societies in Kodinar Taluka and also interests itself in agricultural improvement by introducing new implements, manures and better methods of agriculture.

The following table gives an idea of the financial position of these institutions :—

Year.	Deposits. Rs.	Loans from Govern- ment. Rs.	Deposits from societies. Rs.	Share capital Rs.	Reserve and other funds. Rs.	Total working capital. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1931	13,17,517	1,78,537	2,46,146	2,81,272	1,45,835	21,69,307
1930	13,43,098	1,66,836	2,29,328	2,75,899	1,25,623	21,40,784

508. The Bhadran, Vyara, Amreli and Songadh agricultural pedhis, though governed by a special law, have been persuaded to work on the lines of co-operative banks. The Songadh pedhi which had suspended its work has been allowed to renew it. All these institutions worked well. The following table gives an idea of their financial position :—

Year.	Deposits. Rs.	Share capital. Rs.	Reserve fund. Rs.	Total working capital. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1931	6,26,990	1,65,030	83,710	8,75,730
1930	5,84,601	1,62,182	69,738	8,16,524

509. There was one supervising union at Vyara working among the Kaliparaj population.
Supervising union.

510. At the end of the year there were 871 agricultural societies of all types as against 861 at the end of the previous year. The following table gives the details of membership and financial position of the societies :—

S. No	Items,	1931	1930
1	2	3	4
1	Number of societies.	871	861
2	Number of members.	25,323	25,208
3	Loans and deposits from non-members	6,63,468	6,43,438
4	Loans from banks and other societies.	14,38,378	15,74,049
5	Loans from Government.	93,133	1,03,586
6	Deposits from members.	5,15,582	4,90,959
7	Share capital	70,318	67,879
8	Reserve and other funds.	8,14,616	7,66,155
9	Total working capital,	35,95,495	36,46,066
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year	33,61,829	34,19,189
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year	7,38,836	10,72,640
12	Total	41,00,685	44,91,837
13	Repayment of loans by the members.	8,14,636	11,30,008
14	Loans due at the end of the year.	32,86,049	33,61,829
15	Overdues	11,29,128	11,70,817

511. It will be seen that there was progress during the year. The collection of loans due from the societies showed improvement but the outstanding balances still remained large.

512. Besides pure credit work, the credit societies supplied seeds and chemical manures to their members as under :—

Non-credit work done in credit societies.

Item.	Number of societies	Name of the talukas.	lbs
1	2	3	4
Pusa wheat	8	Kalol, Kadi, Mehsana, Padra	3,923
Broach cotton No 9 ...	5	Dehgam, Atarsumba, Dabhoi, Sinor, Baroda.	420
Cotton seeds No 1027 ...	1	Kalol	2,000
Jalgam and Dhulia cotton . .	3	Kodinar.	220
Early kolam	1	Ka li	80
Plants of guava	1	Baroda.	1,000
Onions	1	Baroda.	15
Bajri	1	Baroda.	90
Sodium nitrate	5	Bhadran and Gandevi.	1,280
Ammonium sulphate ...	6	Kamrej, Navsari, Mangrol.	8,040

Besides this, educative work was carried on, as a result of which 725 packets of copper sulphate were used by a dozen societies in Pattan, Mehsana and Vijapur talukas as a preventive measure for the disease called smut.

Quinine was also distributed to villages through village co-operative societies.

513. The use of improved implements is brought to the notice of village societies as a result of which 552 members of 53 societies in

Use of implements.

Kodinar Taluka are using 224 improved iron ploughs. In the Navsari District 18 improved implements such as ploughs, cultivators' chaff-cutters were sold to the members of 10 societies with the help of the agricultural improvement committee.

514. The number of societies for consolidation of scattered agricultural holdings increased by 13 during the year. Their work is shown as under :—

Name of the village.	Number of persons who consolidated their holdings	Before consolidation			After consolidation.			Approximate percentage in reduction in the number of blocks
		Bighas.	Number of blocks	Average bighas in each block.	Bighas.	Number of blocks.	Average bighas in each block.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Julasan (Kadi) ...	21	468	104	4.5	468	91	5.1	13
Lunasari ,, ...	15	394	88	4.5	394	78	5.1	11
Vadu ,, ...	15	369	75	4.9	369	63	5.9	16
Sandha (Sinoi) ...	5	147	46	3.2	147	37	4.0	20
Kadi (Kadi) ...	7	104	45	2.3	104	37	2.8	18
Desar (Savli) ...	16	551	157	3.5	551	138	4.0	12
Acharasan (Kadi) ...	8	205	28	7.3	205	24	8.5	14
Saija (Kalol) ...	7	112	31	3.6	112	28	4.0	10
Karjisan (Kadi) ...	}							
Mathasul ,, ...								
Nizampur (Baroda) ...								
Rajpura (Kadi) ...								
Dingucha (Kalol) ...	These societies have commenced work but their work is not completed so the figures are not entered.							

515. There were 29 cotton sale societies at the end of the year, of which 17 societies worked well. The remaining 12 societies did not work owing to the depression in the market. The 17 societies which worked had a membership of 1,004. They ginned the seed cotton in 7,072 bhars. The total proceeds from lint and seed amounted to Rs. 8,03,631 with a net profit of Rs. 19,999. In addition to this, there were 7 unregistered societies having 139 members who ginned their seed cotton of 773 bhars co-operatively.

516. There were 12 milch cattle societies, 2 milk supply and 2 cattle breeding societies at the end of the year. Rs. 25,000 from Government and Rs. 2,640 from Amreli agricultural pedhi have been advanced to 11 milch cattle societies.

societies for purchase of buffaloes of good breed. The loans stood at Rs. 16,864 at the beginning of the year of which Rs. 2,516 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,348. Of the two milk supply societies, the Nizampura society worked satisfactorily. It sold 83,203 lbs. of milk for Rs. 5,115. The two cattle breeding societies had not commenced work as pedigree cattle of selected breed could not be obtained in the year.

517. There were 3 power pump societies during the year. The Dhurakui pump society worked satisfactorily. It supplied water to its members and charged them Rs. 1,157. The Abhol society supplied water for Rs. 380. The society at Meda-adraj commenced work only at the close of the year. It irrigated 110 bighas of rice fields belonging to 24 members. Out of Rs. 7,000 lent to the pump societies of Abhol and Meda-adraj Rs. 375 were recovered. Some individuals instead of starting societies have gone in either for an engine and a pump or *rehent* (Persian wheel) in the villages of Dehgam, Vadvasa, Palia, Kathwada, Simalgam, Magodi, Shamaj, Mangrol, Mahuvaria, Pansar, Kodinar, and Dewala. Efforts are being made wherever possible, to change individual ownership into the co-operative partnership; but people generally prefer to work alone, which is the most difficult thing with which the department has to contend.

518. The waterworks society at Sarar supplied drinking water to the village and also for domestic and other purposes.

519. There were 15 village stores in all. Of these only 4 worked satisfactorily. These sold goods worth Rs. 4,966. The difficulty is due to the tendency of the members not to be loyal to their store, as they are in the habit of buying things on credit.

520. There were 4 seed supply societies. Out of these the Amreli seed society distributed about 5,190 lbs. of improved cotton seeds of Jalgam and Dhulia to its members. It also distributed 1,560 and 460 lbs. of the same seed to other credit societies and to individual cultivators. The Unav seed

society distributed about 4,060 lbs. of seeds of cotton to its members. The other societies did not commence work in the year.

521. Thrift is the backbone of all economic progress and thrift societies are separately organised in order to encourage and inculcate the habit of thrift amongst people. The number of thrift societies was 28 during the year. Out of these, 15 societies had 241 members; there were besides 13 societies for women; these had membership of 265. The savings were Rs. 1,184 and Rs. 3,494 and the working capital of Rs. 1,349 and Rs. 3,538 respectively.

522. The number of non-agricultural societies of all classes increased by 6 to 184 at the close of the year. They comprised of 14 urban banks, 57 flood relief, 13 employees, 41 weavers, 11 chamars, 6 depressed class, 7 other class, 8 thrift, 21 stores, 1 mutual help and 5 housing societies. The following table shows the details of membership and finance of these societies:-

S. No.	Item	1931	1930
1	2	3	4
1	Number of societies	184	178
2	Number of members	12,909	12,113
3	Deposits from non-members	6,25,314	5,49,930
4	Loans and deposits from other societies	25,365	28,966
5	Loans from Government	2,69,130	3,08,295
6	Deposits from members	6,16,005	5,07,007
7	Share capital	2,85,230	2,36,187
8	Reserve and other funds	86,545	77,576
9	Total working capital	19,07,889	17,07,961
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year.	11,17,543	9,52,008
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year.	7,69,582	7,39,231
12	Total	18,87,425	16,91,239
13	Repayment of loans, by members ...	6,75,020	5,73,396
14	Loans due at the end of the year ...	12,12,396	11,17,843
15	Overdues	66,135	71,362

It will be seen that the percentage of overdues was 5.4 against 6.2 in the preceding year. Efforts were made by the department to persuade lending banks to organise the production and sale of the products turned out by these societies but the banks do not think this a feasible proposition at present owing to the great stocks of such products lying undisposed of in the country. The flood relief societies were organised in 1927 to aid the people to rebuild their houses damaged during the floods. Most of these societies belong to the depressed class and other poor people who live on daily wages. The total amount of loans recovered from these societies was Rs. 38,865 which was satisfactory, looking to the poverty and unemployment of these people.

523. There were 8 thrift societies. These societies had 188 members and a working capital of Rs. 3,782.

Thrift societies.

524. There were 16 students' stores, 1 pustakalaya mandal, one milk depot and three other stores. The total membership of these was 2,626 and the total sales were of Rs. 73,105 with a profit of Rs. 3,069. The milk depot sold to its members 1,52,339 lbs. of milk worth Rs. 9,510 with a profit of Rs. 175. The Baroda general store which had suffered in the floods of 1927, made steady progress. It sold goods worth Rs. 14,459 with a profit of Rs. 160. The 16 registered students' stores had 716 members and sold goods worth Rs. 4,882. The Government attach importance to the spread of sound ideas of co-operation among students in the State. Besides these registered stores there were 114 unregistered students' stores with a membership of 6,053. Goods sold by them were worth Rs. 3,897. It is hoped that more of these societies will be formed in coming years.

Co-operative urban and students' stores.

525. There were five housing societies—one in Baroda City, two in Sojitra, one at Navsari and one at Kosamba. The Navsari society started work and the buildings are under construction. The rest are acquiring suitable plots. The Government have sanctioned a scheme for advancing long term loans to such societies.

Housing societies.

526. To rebuild or repair the houses destroyed or damaged by the floods of the year 1927, 68 societies were formed whose work is shown as under:—

Number of societies	Members	Loans due at the beginning of the year	Loans recovered	Loans due
1	2	3	4	5
68	2,104	3 91,674	50,126	3,41,548

527. Out of 918 credit societies classified, 92 fall under class "A", 213 under class "B", 469 under class "C" and 71 under class "D". The percentage of bad societies was thus 7.7. Out of these, 55 were wound up. It is the policy of the department to weed out bad societies to improve others, and thus to consolidate the whole movement.

528. The policy of granting long term loans to members of societies classed as "good" to enable them to redeem old debts was continued. The total amount sanctioned for this purpose now stands at Rs. 3.75 lakhs as under:—

Name of the co-operative bank or agricultural bank.	Amount sanctioned by Government	Number of societies to whom loans were advanced	Number of members whose debts were redeemed.
1	2	3	4
1 Baroda Central Co-operative Bank ..	1,00,000	16	109
2 Mehsana Central Co-operative Bank ...	50,000	7	48
3 Navsari Co-operative Banking Union ...	1,00,000	11	38
4 Kodinar Co-operative Banking Union ...	25,000	8	16
5 Bhadran Agricultural Bank Ltd ...	50,000	8	59
6 Amreli Agricultural Bank Ltd. ...	50,000	...	...
Total ...	3,75,000	50	270

529. There is one society at Unza which aims at improving the social and economic condition of its members. The field of its operation extends to a number of villages inhabited by the Audich Brahmin community. The society has reduced the extravagance in ceremonials, especially marriage expenses among its members. The Kadi Kadva Patidar Kelvani Mandal is also carrying on propaganda work in the interest of social reform by leaflets and by village to village preaching.

530. During the year there were 14 thrift societies of women—agricultural and non-agricultural—with a membership of 287 and savings of Rs. 4,070. These societies have found favour with women in the backward areas. The idea underlying the thrift societies is being popularised by persuading women workers to interest themselves in and so carry on this type of work. But ladies of well-to-do families do not show inclination for this work. The department tried to get honorary workers from among the women, but none have come forth.

531. To popularise the movement, a number of leaflets were distributed and lectures were delivered at various places. Besides, arrangements were made to organise “refresher classes” for school teachers at the following places; Male Training College, Nar, Padra, Mehsana, Pattan, Vijapur, Dehgam, Waghodia, Kathor, Navsari at which a series of lectures on co-operation were delivered. The “Gram-Jivan” quarterly was also supplied with contributions by officers of the department on subjects connected with co-operation and rural reconstruction.

D. Forest.

532. Mr. C. D. Warden worked as Conservator and Mr. Sayyad Ahsan Abbas Zaidi and Mr. H. R. Desai as assistant conservators.

533. For purposes of administration, the forest area in the Raj is divided into 9 ranges. Of these, there are five in the Navsari, one in the Baroda, one in the Mehsana and two in the Amreli districts.

534. The following table shows the changes in forest area:-

Changes in the areas.

Class of forest.	Area on 1st August 1931.	Area added during the year.	Area excluded during the year	Area on 31st July 1932.
1	2	3	4	5
	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.
Reserved.	7,49,319	25,381	433	7,74,267

535. Salt lands about 3,616 bighas in extent in the villages of Jeev and Gabheni in the Palsana Taluka were handed over to the Forest Department for reclamation, as a similar area of 30,920 bighas round about Umrath in the Kantha villages of the Navsari Taluka was handed over in the preceding year. The cultivation of mangroves in this area will tend to fix the silt brought in by tidal waters.

3,616 bighas of salt marsh in Jeev and Gabheni handed over to the Forest Department.

536. Waste lands of 11,748 bighas in Dhari Taluka, 7,661 bighas in Damnagar, in the Amreli District, 2,288 bighas of the Mangrol, Songadh and Vyara talukas and 67 bighas in the Attarsumba Petamahar were included in reserves.

Afforestation of waste lands.

537. Arrangements were in progress to exclude 355 bighas of land from the reserved forests in the Navsari District in favour of cultivation, and an area of 192 from the reserves of Parwanta, a village in the Sankheda Taluka, for inclusion as grazing ground.

Area excluded from forest reserves.

WORKING PLANS.

538. All the forests are now under regular working plans. The prescriptions of working plans were fully carried out.

All forests under working plans.

539. The work of repair and construction of roads has been transferred to the Public Works Department. The following works were in progress:—

Kind of work.	Amount of sanction,	Amount spent upto July 1932.
1	2	3
SADADWEL RANGE.	Rs.	Rs.
Constructing a road from Umarda to Bardipada. Miles 4.	8,965	8,800
VYARA RANGE.		
Constructing a road from Asopala to Amania. Miles 3.	12,594	2,809
VANKAL RANGE.		
Constructing a road from Umarpada to Sutkhadka. Miles 4.	14,700	145
Repairs to road from Fort-Songadh to Kashi.	1,586	...

540. The Government sanctioned the purchase of an aerial ropeway at a cost of Rs. 8,000 to facilitate transport of timber across the river Tapti.

541. Minor repairs to forest buildings were done by the department at a cost of Rs. 1,136 as against Rs. 1,484 in the preceding year. The major repairs to two forest post buildings were done by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 947.

542. The following table shows the number of forest offences:—

Year.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or removal of produce.	Unauthorised grazing.	Other offences.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32.	14	44	10	8	76
1930-31.	19	58	12	3	92
Average of 1927-28 to 1929-30.	27	45	12	4	89

543. Most of the offences under the head "unauthorised felling" were petty pilferings.

Most of the offences were of petty pilferings.

544. Of the 76 offences, 58 were compounded by recovery of compensation under the Forest Act and 6 cases were taken to court. In 12 cases the offenders were not traced.

Mode of disposal of offences.

545. The area traversed by fire was 19,400 bighas against 26,071 of the preceding year. The result of fire protection during the year was satisfactory. Expenditure on fire protection came to Rs. 6,139 as against Rs. 5,544 in the preceding year.

Forest area traversed by fire.

546. An agreement had been arrived at between the British Forest Department and the Baroda State to clear the Dang frontier marching with the Baroda forests to a breadth of 50 feet in the British area and 50 feet in Baroda limits. The Baroda State effected the clearance on the following frontiers this year:—

Clearances on the Dang frontier undertaken.

- (i) frontier touching the reserves of Kelwan, Dhonggi-Amba, Birbara, Dholia-Umbar and Chhevadi of the Baroda State and Maheskatri Dardi and Sawarkhadi of the British Dangs of the length of 7 miles;
- (ii) frontier from Siraspada to Wadi-Rupgadh in Baroda limits and along the British Dangs of the length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

547. With a view to render protection against fire more effective, a programme of clearing the more important internal fire lines was undertaken.

Clearance of important internal fire paths.

PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

548. The forest area opened and closed to grazing was as under:—

Forest area opened and closed to grazing.

	bighas.	per cent.
(a) Closed to all animals	1,25,414	16.1
(b) Open to all animals except sheep and goats.	6,48,853	83.9
	7,74,267	100

549. The closure is limited to coupes under regeneration and to areas under plantation. The maximum closure can extend over 10 coupes only out of the series of 40 in each felling series. The area open to grazing was sufficient in all parts of the State.

550. The average incidence of grazing in the reserved forest works out at 12 bighas an animal as compared with 6.7 bighas in the last year. The highest figure 39.7 bighas an animal was for the Vajpur range and the lowest figure 2.1 for the Gir range.

551. The *kheduts* (cultivators) of the Okhamandal Mahal enjoy the concession of grazing their cattle free.

552. Cutting of climbers was done as usual. The cost incurred was Rs. 1,442 as against Rs. 1,447 in the last year. The areas set apart for the purpose annually are dealt with according to the working scheme under which 1/5th area of each range is taken in hand by rotation. Besides this contractors of coupes are also asked to do the work, as a condition of their contract. The destruction of the parasite loranthus was also undertaken on a larger scale than usual.

553. The rain-fall was above the average and the year was a good one for seeds. Regeneration of teak (*Tectona grandis*) seedlings was however below normal owing to the last seed year being very poor. Ordinarily seedlings come up

profusely in the open type of forest. It is particularly noticeable that in the last 27 years splendid crops of teak (*Tectona grandis*) seedlings and saplings have appeared in the extensive areas of the reserves except in the Nanchal tract where the density of growth is small and where grass and reeds predominate and hinder the germination of teak (*Tectona grandis*) and other principal species. It is, therefore, found necessary to supplement natural by artificial regeneration in that area.

554. Thinnings were done in the Vyara and Sadadwel ranges, the area thinned being 500 bighas and the revenue realised Rs. 12,527.

Thinning operations.

555. The following kinds and quantities of seeds, were received and distributed :—

Collection and distribution of seeds.

Kind.	Quantity in lbs.	Where used.
1	2	3
(1) Sandalwood (<i>Santalum album</i>).	600	Atarsumba, Vankal and Vajpur.
(2) Casuarina (<i>Equisetifolia</i>) ...	20	Vyara.
(3) Silver oak (<i>Grevia robusta</i>)...	6	Songadh and Sadadwel.
(4) Boga medeloa	112	Vankal, Sadadwel and Vajpur.

In addition, the total quantity of seeds collected from different ranges was 229 maunds.

556. In the Gir area the following kinds and quantities of seeds were imported from different ranges and were utilised partly in dibblings at the break of the monsoon and partly in preparing seed-beds :—

Plantation in Gir.

Kind of seeds.		Quantities in maunds (a maund=40 pounds.)
(1) Babool	(<i>Acacia arabica</i>)	45
(2) Rohin	(<i>Soymida febrifuga</i>)	30
(3) Tanach	(<i>Ougenia dalbergioides</i>)	25
(4) Sandalwood	(<i>Santalum album</i>)	2

The sowings were done in fixed rotation according to the working scheme areas. 300 rhizome pieces of bamboo were put out in pits in the Sarshia beds at the break of the monsoon.

557. The result of the last year's sowing in the Gir is good as seedlings of babool (*Acacia arabica*) have appeared in abundance and are growing well.

The result of the last year in Gir.

558. On account of the small average rainfall (about 10 inches) the species attempted in this locality are babool (*Acacia arabica*), tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), amla (*Cassia auriculatā*), asintra (*Bauhinia racemosa*) and prosopis. Transplantations are done from nurseries under the euphorbia bushes in which horse-shoe openings are made. Propagation of gugal (*Balsamodendron mukul*) by cuttings was continued vigorously; so also the cultivation of mariadvel (*Ipomea biloba*) and of agaves with a view to prevent blowings of sand.

The total cost of sowings and plantings came to Rs. 2,839 as against Rs. 2,305 in the last year.

559. Lands in Baria and Waghjipur aggregating 1,308 bighas in Attarsumba were taken up for plantings according to the working scheme under which the whole of the Attarsumba range is divided into five blocks and one block is taken in hand every year. 10,000 bamboo rhizome pieces and 112 maunds of seeds of teak (*Tectona grandis*) shivan (*Gmelina arborea*) and rohin (*Soymida febrifuga*) were imported from the Navsari Prant forests. The rhizome pieces of bamboo were put out in pits at the break of the monsoon and the seeds utilised in the temporary nurseries at Waghjipur and Attarsumba in which about 13,200 seedlings were reared.

560. Sankheda range received 110 maunds of seeds of teak (*Tectona grandis*) sadra (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and sandalwood (*Santalum album*). These were used partly in dibbling in the open

Plantation in Sankheda.

forests aggregating 1,100 bighas and partly in the nurseries set up temporarily at Kothia and Khodia. In the nurseries 5,000 plants were reared and put out in the reserves of Kothia and Khodia.

The result of the last year's dibbling was satisfactory as seedlings of teak (*Tectona grandis*) and mahuda (*Bassia latifolia*) have come up profusely.

561. In the Salher round, a nursery was made in the compound of the forest post where 4, 100 plants of silver oak (*Grevilia robusta*) were reared, out of which 2,100 were put out and seeds of teak (*Tectona grandis*), khair (*Acacia catechu*), tanach (*Ougenia dalbergioides*), sadra (*Terminalia tomentosa*), mahuda (*Bassia latifolia*) and harda (*Terminalia chebula*) to the extent of $7\frac{1}{4}$ maunds were dibbled round about the hill of Salher in the beginning of the monsoon. Most of the seeds have germinated.

562 In some of the ranges of the Navsari Prant on an area of 7,731 bighas sowings of teak, (*Tectona grandis*), sadra (*Terminalia tomentosa*), khair (*Acacia catechu*), beeya (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) etc. were done in the coupes worked in the past, as an experimental measure. The results were good everywhere. The total cost for this planting came to Rs. 600.

563. Since the year 1931, 30,920 bighas of salt marsh in the kantha villages of the Navsari Taluka have been handed over to the Forest Department. The entire area is salt marsh with the exception of small scattered patches of a few bighas not exceeding 800 in all. In this marsh, mangrove seeds (about 125 maunds) were sown broadcast in August 1931 in 200 bighas in Danti village. At the end of July 1932 the plants were 3 to 5 feet above ground.

LAC PROPAGATION.

564. The total quantity of lac garnered during the year was 606 maunds against 707 maunds in the preceding year. The total cost of propagation and collection was Rs. 3,803 as against Rs. 3,870

of the last year. The price of lac has been steadily falling for the last 8 years.

The future of this industry is not promising as the main industries in which lac is used, viz. manufacture of polish and gramophone plates, have been superseded by the introduction of cellulose paints. As the price now realised exceeds the cost of collection, the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 allowed to the village people for every maund of lac collected by them was reduced to Rs. 5.

Out of the residual quantity of *chapda* lac and sealing wax prepared from the crude forest lac last year, 15 maunds were supplied to the Press department for Rs. 770. $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of crude lac were supplied to the model farm at Jagudan in the Mehsana District for introducing lac culture in that district.

565. *Coppice-with-standards*:—This is the most extensively adopted system with a rotation of 40 years under the sanctioned working plans. The following table shows the receipts from fellings and the areas worked under this system :—

Fellings under the system of coppice-with-standards.

Year.	Number of coupes.	Total area in bighas.	Total realisation. Rs.	Average realisation per bigha.
1	2	3	4	5
1931-32	76	12,870	1,39,659	10-2-5
1930-31	75	12,215	1,37,605	11-4-6

566. *Improved fellings*:—The improvement felling method is applied only to the Nanchhal portion of the Vankal range. The rotation is of 20 years. The following table shows the details:—

Improvement fellings applied to the Nanchhal forests.

Year.	Number of coupes.	Area in bighas.	Amount realised Rs.	Average realisation per bigha.
1	2	3	4	5
1931-32	5	5,553	12,358	2- 3-7
1930-31	4	6,823	12,707	1-13-9

567. *Unregulated fellings*:—These comprise clearances for cultivation and for allotting lands for grazing grounds in villages and fellings of Sammr (*Bombax malabaricum*) trees for sale as match-wood, and removal of material as free grant to people residing in forest tracts for building and repairing huts and other domestic purposes.

What unregulated fellings
comprise ?

568. The value of material removed on free grant permits was Rs. 31,967 as against Rs. 23,777 in the previous year.

Free grant material.

569. *Minor forest produce*:—Minor forest produce was mainly farmed out or sold on permits. The following table shows the details :—

Revenue realised from
minor forest produce.

Description.	Revenue.	
	1931-32	1930-31
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Lac	3,179	2,922
(2) Asutra (<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>) and timru (<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>) leaves	2,203	1,665
(3) Mahuda (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>) flowers and fruits	793	915
(4) Bamboos	8,670	11,813
(5) Miscellaneous	9,874	7,076
Total ...	24,719	24,391

570. The stock of 606 maunds of lac collected in the year remained unsold. The revenue of Rs. 3,179 derived from sale of the lac was from the 746 maunds of lac collected last year.

Stock of lac unsold.

571. Receipts from grazing fees and sale of grass amounted to Rs. 43,547 as against Rs. 40,329 in the last year.

Receipts from grazing
fees.

572. The revenue from working quarries at Songir and elsewhere amounted to Rs. 716 as against Rs. 1,779 in the last year.

Revenue from quarries.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

573. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 2,90,059. The following table shows the figures of revenue and expenditure :—

Year.	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Surplus Rs.
1	2	3	4
1931-32	2,90,059	1,34,160	1,55,899
1930-31	3,17,109	1,34,711	1,82,398

574. The condition of the market for timber and other forest produce remained unsatisfactory and this circumstance affected adversely the sales of all coupes in particular and of the forest produce in general.

Drop in the revenue explained

There were also the following circumstances :—

- (i) the standing stock available for sale was very poor;
- (ii) bamboos were not sold in some of the ranges owing to the large fall in price;
- (iii) the demand for sammar (*Bombax malabaricum*) wood was very low.

GENERAL.

575. Cultivation of rosha (*Cymbopogon martini*) grass had to be given up as the price of rosha oil has been low for the last several years.

Experiments made

An attempt to cultivate Boga medeloa was made to introduce it as a suitable fodder plant as well as for improving soil and for suppressing weed-growth. The results so far have been good. In the Okhamandal Mahal, gugal (*Balsamodendron mukul*) is indigenous. So its propagation by cuttings was undertaken on an extensive scale and the results achieved were encouraging.

576. The services of two sub-assistant surgeons as travelling doctors in the forest area proved of great value to the people residing in the forest tracts of the Navsari Prant.

Medical help rendered to the people.

E. The Electric Department.

577. The department continued to be in charge of the Electrical Engineer, Mr. Baganna Balaji.

Personnel.

578. The total number of units generated during the year amounted to 22.34 lakhs k.w.h. Energy sold to consumers amounted to 16.66 lakhs units. Of the energy sold to consumers, (a) 60.5% was for lighting, fans and domestic purposes; (b) 24% for power and industrial purposes, (c) about 7% for motor pumps for gardens and farms, (d) 7.7% for sewage disposal pumps, and (e) .8% for miscellaneous purposes.

Annual output and sale of energy.

579. The above sale represents an average consumption of 83.5 units a house in the city and 15 units per head of population per annum.

Consumption per house and head of population

580. The total value of works executed by the department during the year was Rs. 2,93,400. Of this, Rs. 29,971 were remunerative and Rs. 2,63,429 non-remunerative. The new capital spent in the supply undertaking amounted to Rs. 26,746. Of this:-

Capital expenditure.

- (i) Rs. 6,807 were for extension of supply mains.
- (ii) Rs. 4,851 were for consumers' service appliances and service leads and cables.
- (iii) Rs. 12,995 were for extension of mains for street lights, and
- (iv) Rs. 2,093 were for sub-station plant for passenger station.

581. The capital expenditure on the telephone exchange amounted to Rs. 3,225. Over and above this Rs. 9,132 were accounted for private automatic exchange at L. V. Palace and Rs. 3,677 for public address system.

Capital expenditure on telephone exchange.

REVENUE R\$ 418691

1931-1932

B

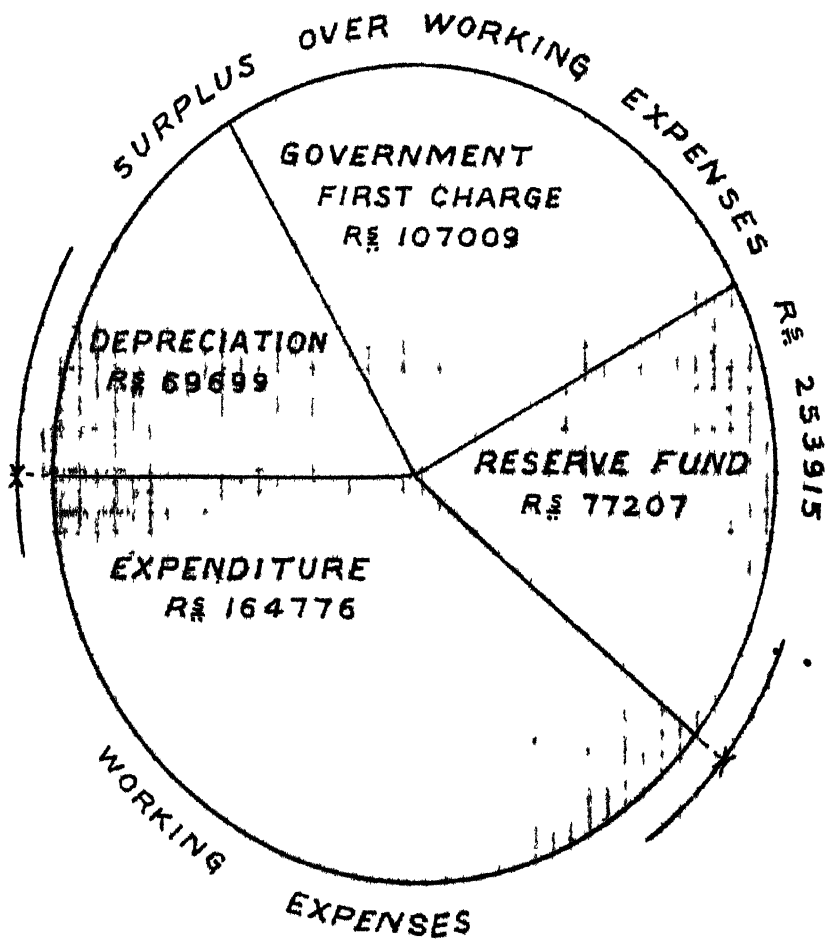
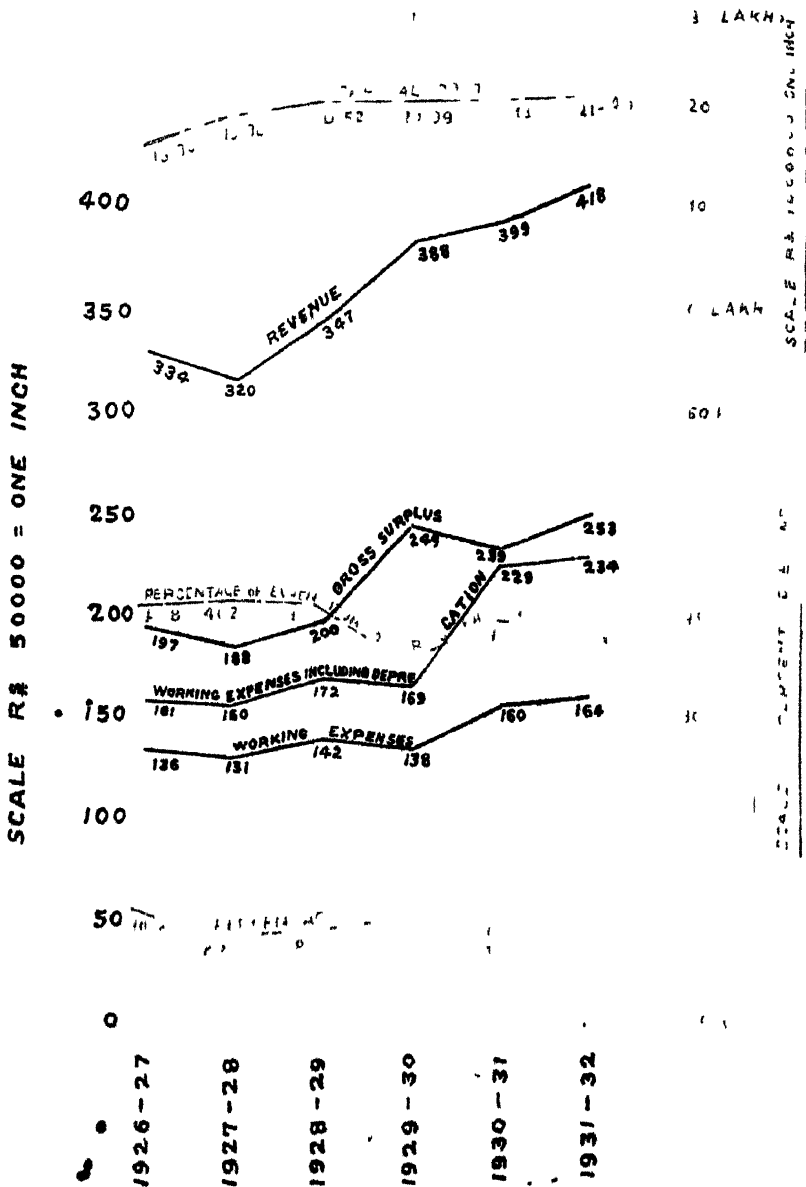


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT 1931-32

A



582. The revenue expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,41,812. Of this :—

Revenue expenditure

- (i) Rs. 1,64,776 were allotted to the working of the supply undertaking,
- (ii) Rs. 13,440 to the telephone exchange,
- (iii) Rs. 56,764 to the maintenance of electric installation in palaces and Government buildings, and
- (iv) Rs. 6,832 to street lighting.

583. The working expenses of the supply undertaking absorbed 39·3% of the total revenue as compared with 41% last year. The total revenue represents an average of annas 1 per unit sold, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 3·8 annas per unit. The ratio of working expenditure to the revenue is indicated graphically in the circle diagram and shows in detail the component parts of working expenses and the revenue obtained.

584. In spite of unfavourable conditions and general trade depression, the revenue from the sale of energy showed an increase of Rs. 18,943

Financial results.

over that of the last year. The working of the supply undertaking gave a total revenue of Rs. 4,18,691 as against Rs. 3,99,748 in the previous year. The gross surplus amounts to Rs. 2,53,915 which works out to 60·6% of the total revenue. After allowing for depreciation and first charge of the Government, the surplus transferred to revenue fund amounted to Rs. 77,207. The working expenditure of the supply undertaking amounted to Rs. 1,64,776 against Rs. 1,62,612 in the preceding year. The excess of revenue over working expenses represented 11·86% of the total capital outlay. After allowing for depreciation, the surplus represented a net profit of 8·6% on the capital cost. The average working expenses for Rs. 100 of the capital expenditure amounted to 7·7. The general financial results showing the capital cost, revenue derived, working expenditure including amount of depreciation, gross earnings and the amount of net profit and percentage are indicated in a separate chart.

585. The number of consumers' installations connected to the supply mains during the year amounted to 179 as compared with 135 during the last year. The total number of consumers connected to the supply system at the end of the year was 1,726 against 1,547 at the beginning of the year. This works out to over 9% of the total number of occupied houses in the city. The connected load of the supply system was 3,130.3 k.w. against 3,038 k. w. of the previous year. This gives about 30 watts per head of population.

586. The Baroda Municipality accelerated its street lighting programme in the year. The number of lights added to the general street lighting was 268, making a total of 845 lights. To assist the council in increasing the number of street lights a reduction of 20% in the rate and of $8\frac{1}{4}\%$ in the contribution charges to be levied on works executed by the department for the municipality has been sanctioned by Government.

587. During the year, 19 new telephones have been connected to the city telephone exchanges. The total number of calls amounted to 3,08,458 giving an average of 845 calls a day. The total length of overhead telephone lines aggregated to 335 miles against 310 miles in the last year.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A. Public Works Branch.

PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION.

588. During the year Mr. T. E. de Morsier, B. Sc.,
Personnel A. C. G. I., (London) continued as
Chief Engineer. In the last month
he proceeded on four months' leave and Mr. V. R. Talvalkar,
L. C. E., A. R. I. B. A., assumed the charge of the Chief
Engineer in addition to his own duties as State Architect.

Mr. W. P. Kanoffsky continued as Architect, Interior
Decoration and Mr. George Mann as his assistant.

589. Under the Chief Engineer there are seven permanent
Organisation. executive divisions in charge of officers
shown against them for most part of the
year :—

(1) Baroda city division	Mr. L. D. Gaekwad.
(2) Palace division	Mr. A. L. Kazi.
(3) Baroda „	Mr. V. K. Kunte.
(4) Mehsana „	Mr. D. P. Chakravarti.
(5) Navsari „	Mr. G. D. Parekh.
(6) Amreli „	Mr. S. G. Vaishnav.
(7) Garden „	Mr. T. R. Kothawala.

A special executive division created under the control
of an Assistant Engineer for carrying out Delhi Mansion work
continued during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

590. The Chief Engineer toured for 100 days in the dis-
tricts and attended committee meetings
and conferences for 32 days during the
year.

Inspection tours and
attendance in committee
meetings by the Chief
Engineer.

591. The expenditure on P. W. D. establishment amounted to Rs. 4,26,369 in the year as against Rs. 4,18,493 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of 12.64 on the total cost of works.

Expenditure on P. W. D. establishment and percentage of establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS.

592. The budget allotment for the department proper for the year was Rs. 31.42 lakhs. The following table shows the expenditure in the divisions during the year:—

Grant and outlay.

(Figures are in lakhs.)

Serial No.	Division.		Expenditure.		Remarks.
			1931-32	1930-31	
1	2		3	4	5
1	Baroda City division	...	7.19	*13.17	*This includes an adjustment of Rs. 4.98 lakhs of capital account of past years.
2	Baroda division	... ..	@12.52	4.36	@Rs. 9.39 lakhs are for adjustment of irrigation capital account.
3	Garden division	... ..	3.66	3.56	
4	Navsari division	... ..	||4.26	2.32	||Rs. 4.45 are for assamdar's grant.
5	Amreli division	... ..	1.96	\$7.37	\$Rs. 6.05 lakhs are for adjustment of irrigation capital account.
6	Mehsana division	... ..	%15.82	1.59	%Rs. 14.23 lakhs are for adjustment of irrigation capital account.
7	Palace division	... ..	11.94	\$7.02	\$Rs. 0.52 are for adjustment of electric works.
8	Delhi Mansion division	...	3.50	4.20	
9	Deposit contribution	...	3.04	3.93	
10	Okha Port division	... ..	...	0.34	
	Total		63.89	47.86	

593. The following table shows the expenditure of the department during the year under the different heads :—

Expenditure under different heads.

(Figures are in lakhs).

Serial No.	Heads,	Expenditure.		Remarks.
		1931-32	1930-31	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Original	*40.16	@23.69	*This includes an adjustment of Rs. 23.62 for irrigation capital account. @This includes an adjustment of Rs. 6.05 lakhs for irrigation capital account.
2	Repairs	9.05	7.38	
3	Establishment	4.26	4.18	
4	Tools and plants	0.20	0.15	
5	Works suspense account ...	3.69	0.12	
6	Refund of revenue	0.6	0.21	
7	Petty military public works.	...	...
8	Irrigation works A/16 ...	0.18	0.15	
9	Extraordinary-famine ...	...	...
10	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	.02	
11	Pension gratuity ... ..	...	...
12	Electric karkhana (capital works).	0.1	%4.98	%This includes an adjustment of Rs. 4.98 lakhs of past capital account.
13	Reproductive public works...	0.28	0.33	
14	Deposit contribution ...	3.04	3.93	
15	Remittance transfer expenditure.	2.97	2.72	
	Total ...	63.89	47.86	

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

594. The following table shows some of the original works completed during the year :—
Works completed.

Serial No.	Division.	Works.
1	2	3
1	Baroda City division.	(i) Golden Jubilee Science Institute upto plinth level. (ii) Acquiring houses on Anandpura site. (iii) Providing and erecting a third motor pump at main pumping station.
2	Palace division.	(i) Providing and fixing W. I. fire service hydrants and pipe connections in Makarpura Palace. (ii) W. I. railing on east side of Chimanbag bungalow and Khangi Office. (iii) The work of additional work to be done on two sides of Shree Vithal Mandir entrance gate on the west side.
3	Baroda division.	(i) Waghodia-Kherwadi road. (ii) Low-level bridge on Jarod-Rasulabad road. (iii) Additions to Surya bridge on Amaliara-Asoj road.
4	Navsari division.	(i) Constructing a bridge over Madhav Khadi on Vyara-Unai road. (ii) Subir-Navapur road. (iii) Bridges, culverts and causeways on existing roads in the Navsari District.
5	Mehsana division.	(i) Constructing clerks' quarters at Mehsana. (ii) Constructing fourth class dispensary at Dhinoj. (iii) The work of extension of pipe lines for water works at Visnagar.
6	Anreli division.	(i) Constructing a causeway in F. No. 28/1 on Dharangani-Kantola road.
7	Garden division.	(i) 250 ft. deep bore in the Charthala well in L. V. garden.

595. The following table shows the important original works in progress actively advanced during the year :—

Works started and in progress.

S. No.	Division.	Works.
1	2	3
1	Baroda City division.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Golden Jubilee Science Institute above plinth level. (ii) Constructing Kirti Mandir above plinth level. (iii) Adding a floor to one of the wings of C. D. Hospital. (iv) Improving the ground between the railway line and north of Pratap Vilas.
2	Baroda division.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Village drains in Karjan and Baroda talukas. (ii) Restoring Baroda-Padia road between Atladra and Samiala joining Bombay-Ahmedabad trunk road. (iii) Constructing bridges and culverts on Wagnodia-Kherwadi road. (iv) Construction of village school buildings in Baroda District:— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) School for 120 boys at Darali in Baroda Taluka; (b) School for 180 boys at Dasarath, (c) School at Joshipura; (d) Additions to Makrapura Vernacular School; (v) Remodelling the Orsang scheme including Wadhvana Tank. (vi) Providing C. I. pipes and extension of Sankheda Water Works including provision of new pumps.
3	Navsari division.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Constructing a school of 5 rooms at Velan Parab in Kamrej Taluka. (ii) Strengthening the road from Tata A. V. School to Mindhola River bridge. (iii) Gandevi-Gadat road. (iv) Metalling the remaining portion of Mahuwa-Nihali road.

S. No.	Division.	Works.
1	2	3
4	Mehsana division.	(v) Metalling the first portion of Sayan-Kamrej road. (vi) Metalling the first section of Chalthan-Kholwad road, (i) Constructing fourth class dispensary at Vasai in Vijapur Taluka. (ii) Constructing a girls' school at Visnagar (iii) Additions and alterations to girls' school at Sidhpur. (iv) Thorough repairs to Unza-Unava road.
5	Amreli division.	(i) Constructing a fourth class dispensary at Chalala. (ii) Constructing a fourth class dispensary at Ratanpur. (iii) Adding two rooms to the vernacular school at Damnagar, (iv) Constructing an open causeway on Pilukia Nala on Dhari-Dalkhania road, (v) Constructing culverts, bridges, causeways on Amreli-Chalala road. (vi) Constructing a causeway on Sangawadi River near Malgam on Kodinar-Dolasa road. (vii) Thorough repairs to Velan-Kotda branch road in Kodinar Taluka. (viii) Constructing a causeway on Natalia near Dhari town. (ix) Constructing a causeway on Dhatarwadi River on Khambha-Kantala road.

IRRIGATION.

596. The total outlay on irrigation and water works upto date has been approximately Rs. 20,73,964 excluding city water works. The expenditure on maintenance of these works during the year was Rs. 18,248.

¹ Capital and maintenance expenditure on irrigation.

597. The work of remodelling the Wadhwana tank was started and was in progress during the year. The work of the toe—wall for brick pitching to the dam of the tank is completed. Earth work of the dam and brick pitching was in progress.

Progress of remodelling
Wadhwana tank work.

598. During the year, 13,000 bighas of land were irrigated and revenue of Rs. 32,546 was realised therefrom. This corresponds closely to the average for the last five years, i. e. bighas 13,232 and Rs. 36,105.

Bighas of land irrigated
and revenue derived there-
from.

599. No new irrigation works were commenced during the year, but the existing works were maintained. The scheme for remodelling the Sher tank submitted to Government has been sanctioned. Those for Thol and Chandrasan tanks and the Vadnagar Feeder were matured and are ready for submission. The Piplana tank in the Kadi District has been ordered by Government to be handed over to the Revenue Department.

Irrigation works; projects
for remodelling existing
tanks.

WATER WORKS.

600. The control over the maintenance of Baroda City Water Works and distribution of water in the Baroda City, within municipal limits, continued with the municipality. The P. W. D. continued to supervise the head works at Ajwa and Pratappura and the filter beds at Nimetta and the main pipe line outside the municipal limits.

Pratappura and Ajwa
Nimetta Water Works.

601. The Ajwa and Nimetta works including the Asoj Regulators and Feeder and Pratappura works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 27,261 during the year by the City division out of the municipal contribution. Samples of water were analysed by the State bacteriologist and the chemical analyser at regular intervals, as usual.

Works maintained from
municipal contributions.

602. Water-weed cutting machine to clear weeds in the Sarovar was purchased at a cost of Rs. 6,586 and the machine was at work in the tank during the year.

Purchase of water-weed cutting machine for Shree Sayaji Sarovar.

603. The scheme of thorough overhauling and improvements of Baroda City Water Works was further examined and the Government had directed that the municipality should undertake repairs to the three existing filter beds at their own cost. For two new filter beds which were considered necessary the Government will contribute half the cost. Detailed estimates are being prepared for these. In the meanwhile further inquiries are being made to ascertain whether rapid filtration by mechanical filters or improving the quality of water by ozonization will meet the requirements of the case.

Scheme of improvements of Baroda City Water Works.

DISTRICT TOWN WATER WORKS.

604. All water works under the control of the P. W. Department were maintained in good condition throughout the year.

Maintenance of district town water works.

605. The work of providing R. C. C. tank of 12,000 gallons capacity and 10 feet higher than the existing tank to Bhadran Water Works was undertaken and completed at the cost of the Bhadran Municipality.

New R. C. C. tank for Bhadran Water Works

606. The schemes for water supply to Dharmaj and Padra were matured and submitted to Government for sanction.

Water supply scheme.

CITY AND DISTRICT TOWN DRAINAGES.

607. The budget allotments for the city drainage works amounted to Rs. 53,628 out of which Rs. 53,525 were spent during the year. The revenue realised from 72 bighas of land irrigated with sewage water at main pumping station came to Rs. 3,131.

Baroda City drainage works.

608. The work of Navsari drainage was started during the year. The expenditure incurred on laying the lines in section "A" amounted to Rs. 25,566. The out-fall work was also started and the pump well as well as sump well were taken in hand. The expenditure incurred during the year on this work was Rs. 12,919. The gable ventilators and ventilating columns were erected during the year. The total expenditure up-to-date amounted to Rs. 1,29,781 against the budget provision of Rs. 1,30,000.

Progress of Navsari drainage work.

609. The Patan drainage scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 7,04,000 during the year.

Patan drainage scheme was sanctioned.

610. The Visnagar Town drainage scheme was matured and submitted to Government.

Visnagar Town drainage scheme.

KANSES-FIELD DRAINAGES.

611. The work of constructing new drains and repairing old ones in Karjan Taluka was started and almost completed during the year. Estimates of those in Dabhoi Taluka were ready for submission to Government.

Work of construction and improvement of drains in Karjan and Dabhoi talukas was started.

612. Estimates for Jalsan Phinav and Karamsad drains in Petlad Taluka amounting to Rs. 40,675 and Rs. 47,139 respectively were sanctioned during the year.

Drains in Petlad Taluka.

VILLAGE TANKS.

613. Estimate amounting to Rs. 8,241 was sanctioned for special repairs to Posra Himayat tank in Navsari District.

The work of special repairs to Posra Himayat tank is sanctioned.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

614. The work of constructing culverts and bridges on the Waghodia-Kherwadi road was started and was nearly completed. Culverts and bridges on Waghodia-Kherwadi road. The low-level bridge on the Deo River was completed and thrown open to the public.

615. The restoration of the Baroda-Padra road between Atladra and Samiala joining Bombay-Ahmedabad road was started and is nearly completed. Restoring Baroda-Padra road.

616. The work of constructing high level R. C. C. bridge over Madhav Khadi on Vyara-Unai road was started and completed. Road works completed in Navsari District. The work of Subir-Navapur road was also completed. Some culverts and causeways and cross drainages with Hume pipes were constructed for the facility of traffic on Kasba-Posra road, Chalthan-Kholwad road, Antoli-Bardoli road and Vyara-Unai road.

617. The following works of road construction were in progress :—
Some of the important roads in progress.

- (i) Gandevi-Gadat road;
- (ii) strengthening the road from Navsari to Min dhola River;
- (iii) second section of Chalthan-Kholwad road;
- (iv) Mahuwa-Nihali road;
- (v) metalling the first portion of Sayan Kathor road;
- (vi) road from Billimora to Kamrej via Gandevi, Gadat, Navsari, Vesma, Palsana, Chalthan, Kholwad.

618. Some of the roads in the forest areas, such as
Roads in forest area.

- (i) road from Umerda to Bardipada;
 - (ii) road from Asopala to Amania;
 - (iii) first section of Haldhari to Vadpeda,
- were sanctioned and also taken up for execution.

619. The aerial rope-way installed by Mr. Mangaldas C. Vakil on the Tapti River was taken over by the Government at a cost of Rs. 8,000.

Aerial rope-way on Vyara-Unai road.

620. The Government of India have allotted Rs. 52,500 out of petrol tax to the Baroda State as its share for the development of State roads. The amount was spent during the current year on the following three roads :—

Road construction works out of petrol tax.

- (i) first section of Sayan-Kamrej road;
- (ii) Gandevi-Gadat road;
- (iii) Waghodia-Kherwadi road.

621. The Government of India have also sanctioned a contribution of half the cost of Rs. 83,330 required for strengthening a section of Navsari-Chalthan road (from Navsari to Mindhola bridge) from the reserve grant with the Government of India out of the petrol tax.

Government of India also sanctioned to contribute half the cost for strengthening a section of Navsari-Chalthan road.

622. Tolls were levied on the Poorna and Mindhola bridges in Navsari District and on Baroda-Chhani and Amliara-Asoj roads in Baroda District.

Tolls were levied on bridges in Navsari District and roads in Baroda District.

BUILDINGS.

623. The Delhi mansion progressed satisfactorily. The whole building with compound wall and other accessory buildings was completed except pavings and internal finishing.

Mansion for His Highness at New Delhi.

624. The work of the new wing of the Kirti Mandir at Baroda came upto about 9'-0" above first floor level. The central portion had come up to an average height, 4'-6". The plinth of the niche work was completed and superstructure was going on. The total expenditure upto date was Rs. 99,378.

Kirti Mandir work at Baroda.

625. The work of Golden Jubilee Science Institute upto
Progress of Golden Jubilee Science Institute, plinth level was completed. That of the
superstructure was let by contract and it
had reached upto first floor level. The
work of the lecture hall which was taken up in hand was
completed upto plinth level.

626. The Central Library buildings were completed in-
Stack room and additions and alterations to Shree Sayaji Library, cluding bindery room. The additions
and alterations to Shree Sayaji Library
were also completed.

B. Railways.

627. The post of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief was
Personnel. held by Rai Saheb Ram Kishan, except
for the period from 12-5-1932 to
8-8-1932 when he was on leave and Mr. D. B. Shukla,
Executive Engineer acted for him.

GENERAL.

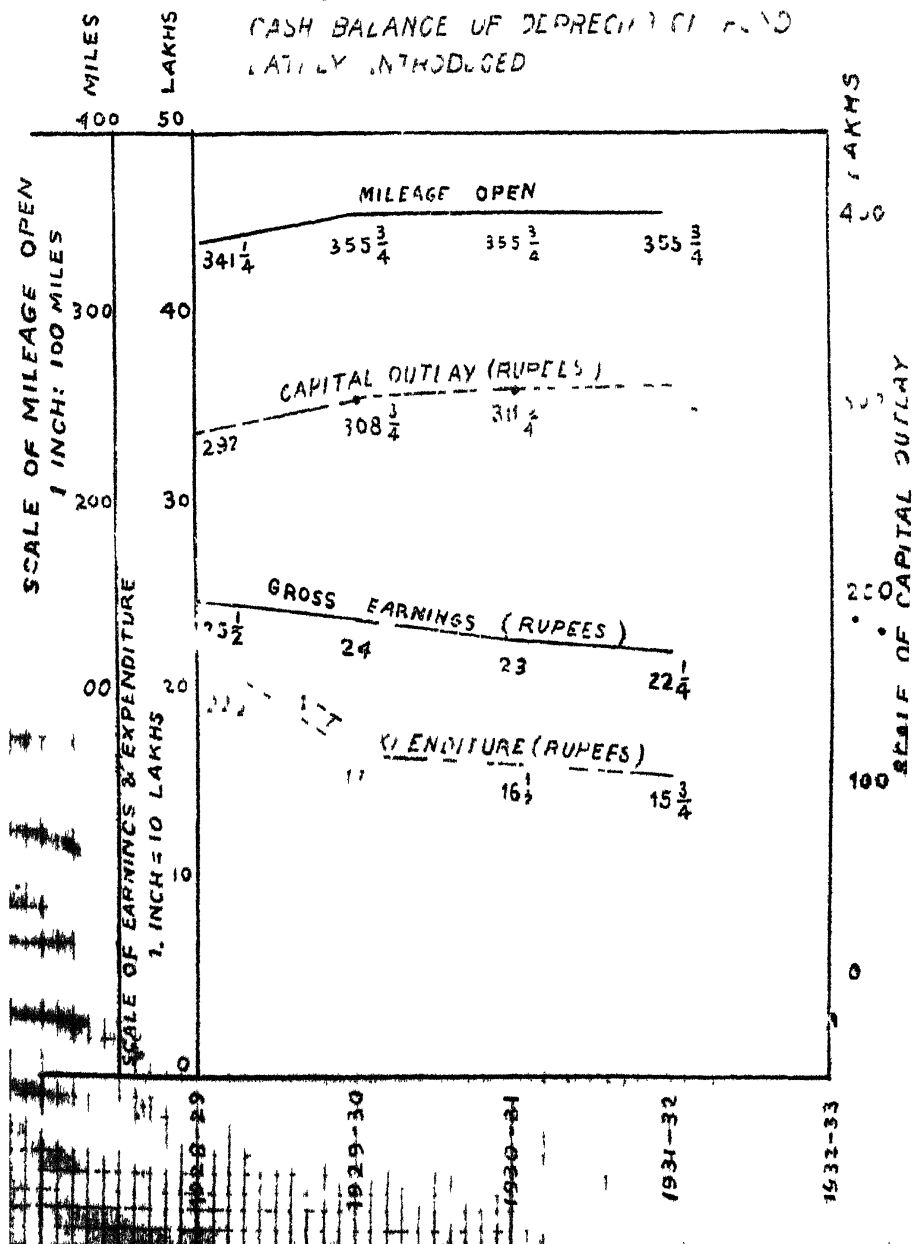
628. The total mileage of railways (excluding sidings but
Total railway mileage. including Bodeli-Chhota-Udaipur Rail-
way) owned by the State was 707.67
miles of which 21.42 was broad gauge, 330.52 metre gauge
and 355.73 narrow gauge. Of these 277.51 miles are worked
by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 37.21 by the Jamnagar and
Dwarka Railway and 37.22 by the Gondal State Railway.

629. The Government have decided to take over the
management of the Gaekwar's Mehsana
Taking over the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railways, Railways from 1-4-1933. These are
metre gauge railways and have a mileage
of 256.09 miles. At present, the B. B. & C. I. Railway work
these lines on a percentage basis and have provided their own
rolling stock. Now that the Government have decided to
take over the management, arrangements for rolling stock are
being made. Other preliminary arrangements are also pro-
gressing satisfactorily. Sir T. R. Wynne acts as an advisor
in matters connected with taking over the metre gauge rail-
way and other railway matters.

DIAGRAM SHOWING FOR EACH YEAR THE TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY. GROSS EARNINGS WORKING EXPENSES & LENGTH IN MILES OPEN.

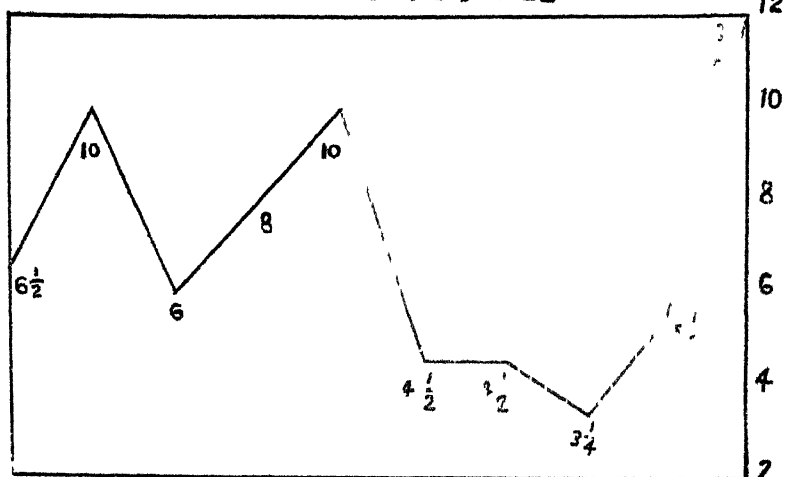
NOTE:-

THE EXPENDITURE LINE DOES NOT INCLUDE
CASH BALANCE OF DEPRECIATION FUND
LATELY INTRODUCED

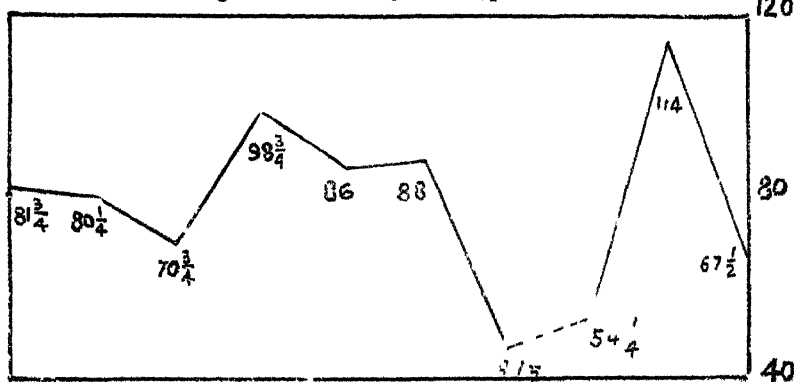


1931-32

EXPENDITURE PER MILE



CAPITAL COST PER MILE.



148-33 JAMNAGAR STATE RY

102-33 MORVI RY

307-01 BHAVNAGAR STATE RY

120-14 JAMNAGAR RY

152-45 GONDAL RY

355-73 GAFKWAR'S BAPOL STATE RY

256-09 MEHSANA RY

22-22 BHILAI & DURG RY

37-21 OKHA RY

21-02 ANAND ETAL RY

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630. The statement on the next page shows the capital cost, working expenses, percentage and revenue and capital expenditure etc., on the railways owned by the State for years 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Financial results

631. The following table shows the percentage of working expenditure on gross earnings of different abstracts of the railway :—

Expenditure of different departments compared.

Year	"A" Engineering.	"B" Loco	"C" Carriage	"E" Traffic	"F" General	"G" Miscellaneous.	Depreciation	Total of departments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1929-30	11.75	17.93	5.71	15.73	8.14	1.68	15.05	76.99
1930-31	14.27	17.49	7.38	14.88	9.00	1.61	15.63	80.26
1931-32	13.89	16.95	3.64	15.22	8.66	2.09	16.18	76.63

632. The G. B. S. Railway lines were inspected by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, during the month of January 1932. His report showed that the lines were in a satisfactory condition.

Senior Government Inspector's inspection

633. The important features which engaged the attention of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief are as under:—

Important features.

Name of the railway.	Year ended 31st March.	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
		Capital invested.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Cost per mile.	Working expenses per mile.			
G. B. S. Railways including Bodeli-Chhota-Udaipur Railway (N. G.).	1930	3,08,66,534	23,92,041	18,41,689																										5,177				
	1931	3,07,33,024	23,02,857	18,48,260	*																								5,196					
	1932	3,09,18,818	22,25,730	17,05,509																									4,794					
																													56,917					
Anand-Petlad Railway. (B. G.)	1930	14,07,635	5,22,520	3,19,701																									14,925					
	1931	14,34,130	4,85,869	3,17,513																									14,814					
	1932	14,34,521	4,21,599	2,53,391																									11,530					
																													66,971					
Gaekwar's Mehsana Railways. (M. G.).	1930	1,17,95,043	20,82,999	12,74,471																									4,975					
	1931	1,20,25,024	20,66,267	13,49,445																									5,271					
	1932	1,22,06,677	18,83,206	11,31,850																									4,420					
																													47,656					
Khijadia-Dhari Railway. (M. G.)	1930	20,17,528	1,33,676	82,872																									54,205					
	1931	20,19,100	1,15,154	1,10,070																									54,248					
	1932	20,19,133	1,00,829	1,18,225																									54,249					
																													3,176					
Okha Railway. (M. G.).	1930	41,99,210	2,39,448	2,97,228																									1,12,852					
	1931	41,16,523	2,02,363	2,46,997																									1,10,629					
	1932	41,36,043	2,37,150	2,08,431																									1,11,154					
																													5,601					

* Net earnings of the G. B. S. Railways, are exclusive of unspent balance of depreciation fund.

- (i) Motor-bus competition is causing anxiety to the administration as it short-circuits the traffic in many cases. Efforts are being made to safeguard railway interests without causing undue interference to the public.
Motor-bus competition.
- (ii) The construction of a railway line from Jamwala to Kodinar has been sanctioned, but the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief has proposed to take the alignment to Prachi Road instead of Jamwala. The proposed change has been accepted.
Railway lines from Jamwala to Kodinar.
- (iii) To effect economy, the post of the Medical Officer, Goya Gate, has been converted into that of a sub-assistant surgeon and the proposal about one additional sub-assistant surgeon exclusively for the use of the railway staff at Dabhoi has been disallowed as medical aid is available at that station.
Medical aid to the railway staff.
- (iv) The revision of the junction arrangements with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company is under examination.
Revision of the junction arrangements.

TRAFFIC.

634. Rai Saheb Manilal D. Mehta held the charge of traffic branch upto 30-4-1932 on which date he died. Mr. A. N. Dixit, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, acted as Traffic Superintendent from 1-5-1932.
Personnel.

635. The number of stations on the line including flag stations was 107.
Number of stations.

636. The traffic prospects continued to be unsatisfactory owing to general trade depression. Motor competition also continued to affect the railways injuriously. There was a decrease of 31,71,157 in the
Coaching traffic.

number of passengers and about Rs. 52,922 in coaching earnings in the official year as compared with the corresponding period of the last year.

637. The following table shows that the cotton traffic in this year was less as compared with the previous two years:—

Year.	Full pressed bales.	Half pressed bales.	Kappas wagons.
1	2	3	4
1929-30	90,247	19,513	1,253
1930-31	1,12,354	19,823	1,614
1931-32	82,511	15,112	1,005

During the year a total load of 3,42,134 tons was carried against 3, 61,602 tons of the preceding year. Owing to the decrease in load carried there was a decrease of Rs. 26,830 in the goods earnings

638. The following table shows the number of wagons both broad gauge and narrow gauge transhipped at different junctions with the B. B. and C. I. Railway during the year as compared with the previous two years:—

Name of junction.	1929-30		1930-31		1931-32	
	B G	N. G	B. G.	N G.	B. G.	N. G.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Billimora	107	5,790	165	5,132	157	5,433
Kosamba	53	3,733	100	3,290	126	4,130
Miyagam	2,737	3,950	2,819	4,054	2,397	2,718
Goya Gate	6,013	5,927	5,343	8,316	4,335	8,263
Petlad	2,099	1,916	1,763	521	1,233	355
Timba Road	20	29	16	9	10	17
Samlaya	1,675	826	1,568	764	1,616	469
Total	12,704	22,171	11,774	22,086	9,874	21,385

There was less inward traffic coming to our railway via Miyagam and Petlad junctions as also less outward traffic going via Petlad. The former was due to fall in trade and the latter to diversion of tobacco traffic over Vasad-Katana Railway.

639. There were in all 91 accidents during the year against 90 last year. The details were as under :—

Accidents.

(i) Derailment	36
(ii) Engine failures	9
(iii) Wash-aways	5
(iv) Persons knocked or injured.	8
(v) Train parting	6
(vi) Animals knocked down	25
(vii) Averted collisions and collisions etc.	2
Total	91

640. More intensive methods were adopted to ensure that passengers do not travel without tickets. The number of passengers detected travelling without tickets during the year was 7,366 against 8,409 in last year. The number of mendicants taken out from trains during the year was 710 against 1,698 in last year.

Passengers travelling without tickets.

641. With effect from 1st February 1932, the passenger fares were revised as under :—

Alteration in rates and fares.

Class.	Old fare per mile.	Revised fare per mile.
1	2	3
Inter	6 pies.	7 pies.
Third	4½ "	5 "

ENGINEERING.

642. Mr. D. B. Shukla, L. C. E., M. I. E., (India) continued as Executive Engineer. There were, besides, two assistant engineers to help him on open line works.

643. The mileage maintained by the Engineering department was 355.73 miles main line and 58.87 miles siding.

644. The following table shows the expenditure incurred in maintaining the way, works and stations chargeable to abstract "A" and depreciation fund :—

Year.	Abstract "A"	Depreciation
1	2	3
1930-31	3,28,647	1,18,788
1931-32	3,08,391	1,18,570

645. The survey of Kodinar-Mul-Dwarka siding and causeways at Kodinar, Chhachhar and Gholwad was carried out in connection with the proposed project of Prachi Road-Kodinar Railway.

The construction of a railway from Jamwala (Prachi Road) to Kodinar has been sanctioned. However, sanction to the project estimate is awaited. The construction of the line is held over as ordered by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

646. Among the open line works, the following were important :—

Important works in progress.

- (i) The girder bridge at Vishwamitri—3 spans of 60 feet—on Goya Gate-Jambusar section which was left over from the general scheme of renewals of

girders on Miyagam-Bodeli, Vishwamitri-Jambusar and Vishwamitri-Chandod sections was renewed and brought into traffic use.

(ii) Providing additional waterways on :—

- (a) Dabhoi-Timba Railway—work completed except bridge No. 116, which is in progress.
- (b) Petlad-Vaso-Pihij and Petlad-Bhadran railways—work is in progress.

LOCOMOTIVE.

647. Rai Saheb Ram Kishan held charge of the Loco: and Carr: Superintendent's office except Personnel. for the period from 12-5-1932 to 8-8-1932 when he proceeded on 3 months' leave. Mr. L. S. Modi continued as Dy. Loco: and Carr: Superintendent.

648. The narrow gauge rolling stock consisted of 40 engines, 2 rail motor coaches, 169 coaching vehicles and 885 goods wagons including 27 four wheeled brakevans and one travelling crane. One coaching vehicle, 4 wooden covered and 3 wooden open wagons, were condemned and eliminated from the list of rolling stock.

649. There were 34 engines in service and 6 under repairs in Goya Gate workshop. Out of the 10 Engines and rolling stock in service and under repairs. engines passed through shops, 7 were thorough-overhauled, 2 underwent heavy repairs and 1 light repairs. The broad gauge engine, which was repaired and turned out of workshop on 27-10-1931, was in good working order throughout the year. Out of the rolling stock, 71 coaching vehicles and 164 wagons passed through the shops.

650. Five bogie first, second and third class with luggage and brakevans and 2 bogie second and third class were constructed in Goya Gate workshop and added during the year: Three bogie third class carriages and two bogie open wagons are
27 A. R.

being rebuilt as bogie third class with luggage and brakevans and bogie covered motor trucks respectively. The work of converting 3 narrow gauge carriages into metre gauge is also in progress.

651. The following table shows the number of engine failures during the year:—

Engine failures.

Year.	Number of failures.	Ratio of engine mile per engine failure.
1	2	3
1931-32... ..	8*	76,329
1930-31... ..	11§	62,653

*Excludes 2 rail motor and one steam coach (sentinel engine) failures.

§Includes rail motor coach and sentinel engine failures.

652. The following table shows the total train and engine mileage worked during the year :—

Train and engine mileage

Year.	Narrow gauge.				Broad gauge.			Shunting miles per 100 train miles (N. G.).
	Train mile- age.	Shunting mile- age.	Miscellaneous mileage.	Total engine mileage.	Train mile- age.	Shunting mile- age.	Total engine mileage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32...	5,29,417	1,00,150	3,812	6,33,379	1,216	8,231	9,447	18.91
*1930-31...	5,66,571	1,13,530	9,089	6,89,190	1,576	9,953	11,529	20.04

*Revised.

NOTE :—This includes rail motor miles and steam coach miles.

653. The following table shows the coal consumption and its cost during the year :—

Coal consumption.

Year.	Coal consumed in tons.	Consumption and cost per train mile.		Consumption and cost per engine mile.	
		Lbs.	Annas.	Lbs	Annas.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32 ...	8,238	36 4	4.43	30.2	3.68
1930-31 ...	9,357	37.8	4.60	31.0	3.77

654. The expenditure on maintenance of the rolling stock and establishment amounted to Rs. 4,28,204 against Rs. 5,72,595 of the last year.

Maintenance expenditure.

655. The expenditure in the workshop during the year amounted to Rs. 2,57,640 and the outturn to Rs. 2,71,537. The total capital expenditure on the workshop upto the end of the year came to Rs. 31,74,615. The percentage of outturn in relation to capital was 8.55.

Workshop expenditure.

656. The following table shows the strength of the staff in the workshop at the end of the year:—

Workshop staff.

Year.	Foremen.	Chargemen.	Workmen.
1	2	3	4
1931-32... ..	2	8	321
1930-31... ..	2	8	309

STORES.

657. The Stores Superintendent's grade was revised and fixed at Rs. 250-20/2-400, under Council Order No. 6/6 of 10-8-1931. Mr. D. V. Phatarpekar, B. E. (Civil), continued as probationer Stores Superintendent except for one month and nine days, the period of his absence on sick leave.

Personnel.

658. The following table shows the total value of stores purchased during the year :—

Stores purchased and issued.

(Figures are in thousands.)

	1931-32.	1930-31.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) STORES.		
Balance of last year	641	744
Purchased during the year	481	408
Issued during the year... ..	471	512
Closing balance	651	640
(b) STATIONERY.		
Balance of last year	12	21
Purchased during the year ... ..	...	1
Issued during the year... ..	2	10
Closing balance... ..	10	12

659. The expenditure of this department amounted to Rs. 20,943 against Rs. 24,990 for the last year.

Expenditure of the department.

660. The stock for the year 1930-31 was verified by the Audit department and it was found that there was no deficit.

Stock verification

661. A committee of departmental officers has been appointed to scrutinize the transactions of the stores department and to inspect the quality of materials accepted.

Stores inspection committee.

This committee of departmental heads also checks delays if any in supplies of stores.

AUDIT.

662. Mr. M. V. Naidu continued as Chief Auditor with the exception of the period from 1-8-1931 to 30-8-1931 and 23-3-1932 to 31-7-1932. Personnel. The Assistant Auditor, Mr. Jamsetjee D. acted for him during the period.

663. The functions of the audit continued to be the same as laid down in the Railway Audit and Accounts Code. Functions of audit. The Chief Auditor is under the technical control of the State Accountant General and acts as a financial assistant to the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Railways.

664. The total cost of establishment for the year was Rs. 75,871 against the provision of Rs. 81,482. Expenditure of the department.

665. The station accounts of the whole system of G. B. S. Railways were inspected by the travelling inspector of accounts under a regular programme. Inspection of station accounts. All the stations (104) were inspected six times. The Chief Auditor also carried out inspections.

666. The accounts of Dwarka Railway and Khijadia Dhari Railway were test-audited and their books were examined at their offices at Jamnagar and Gondal. Inspection of proprietary lines.

667. The terminal tax on goods and parcel traffic collected by the G. B. S. Railways on behalf of Baroda and Petlad municipalities at Goyagate, Vishwamitri and Petlad stations amounted to Rs. 27,008 and the remuneration earned on this account was Rs. 1,840. Collection of terminal tax.

668. The work of test-auditing the revenue earnings of Petlad and Mehsana railways was carried out by the staff specially posted at Ajmer and Delhi. Errors amounting to Rs. 7,165 were detected in the coaching and goods returns.

Test audit staff at Ajmer and Delhi.

669. 15 travelling ticket examiners were working under a "Crew system" on all the different branches of the G. B. S. Railways under the supervision of the "Head Crewman". The amount collected from passengers travelling without tickets or with excess luggage, etc., was about Rs. 5,816.

Travelling ticket examiners.

670. The number of subscribers to the provident fund of the G. B. S. Railways was 577 at the end of the year against 576 in the previous year. The amount at the credit of the fund account at the end of the year was Rs. 6,13,705 against Rs. 5,57,017 at the end of the previous year.

Provident fund accounts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

671. The railway institute at Goyagate and the city branch continued to be appreciated by the staff. The number of members on the register of the institute was 160 and the average monthly subscription Rs. 112. The total receipts and expenses during the year were Rs. 1,788-11-9 and Rs. 1,738-14-5 respectively. The cash balance on 31st July 1932 stood at Rs. 2,991-10-6.

Railway institutes.

672. At the request of the railway employees stationed at Dabhoi, a railway institute was opened at Dabhoi from November 1931. There are about 105 members on the roll of this institute. The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 515 and Rs. 313 respectively and the balance stood at Rs. 200 on 31st July 1932.

Railway institute at Dabhoi.

673. The G. B. S. Railway co-operative credit society is made use of by the railway staff. During the year ending 31st December 1931, loans of Rs. 35,851 were granted to 179 members. There were 557 members on the register of the society who held an aggregate of 5,266 shares. The working capital of the society was Rs. 46,930 and the working expenses Rs. 526, the net profit being Rs. 2,138.

674. During the year ending 31st July 1932, Rs. 1,104-14-7 were credited to the fine fund account and Rs. 848-10-1 spent. The net balance stood at Rs. 10,065-0-6.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

675. The Education Department including institutions subordinate to it, such as oriental institute, picture gallery and museum, libraries, Kalabhavan, school of Indian music and boy scout organisation, continued to be under the control of Mr. Bhaskar Kashinath Bhate, M. A. (Cantab.), as Commissioner of Education (Vidyadhikari). He was assisted by the Naib Vidyadhikari, Dr. B. C. Lele, M. A., Ph. D., six prant vidyadhikaris, two lady inspectors for the girls' schools and thirty three deputy educational inspectors.

676. Till 1871 there was no Education Department and no State-owned educational institutions in the State. There were private elementary schools in villages and towns which taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and these were taken advantage of by boys belonging to the upper classes. For the first time in 1871, the State started four primary schools, two Gujarati and two Marathi in the city of Baroda. In subsequent years, a few more schools were opened at Petlad, Patan and other places; but their total number did not exceed 55 in 1875, 70 in 1876 and 145 in 1878. When the present Maharaja assumed full powers in 1881 there were 180 primary schools with 7,465 pupils in the State. In 1893 compulsory education was introduced as an experimental measure in the Amreli District, and it was gradually extended for boys and girls, till in 1906 it became a general measure applicable to the whole of the State.

677. The general system and organisation of the public educational institutions is fairly elaborate.

System and organisation.

The organisation is divided into primary, secondary and higher education on the one hand and technical education on the other, and also a net work of libraries for rural areas. It also makes provision for the education of women and for that of the backward and depressed classes as also for adults. There are also separate institutions for the training of teachers of both the sexes.

IMPORTANT FEATURES.

678. The following may be mentioned as some of the outstanding events of the year connected

Important features.

with the department:—

- (i) The annual conference of State educational officers was held in May 1932, and important questions connected with education were discussed.
- (ii) Owing to the existence of differing grades of salaries for teachers, numbers of transfers had to be made. The grades were simplified. The number of posts available for trained teachers was also increased. These and other measures have minimised transfers and offered an inducement to untrained teachers to undergo training.
- (iii) The programme of replacing untrained teachers by trained ones in elementary schools was accelerated and the Government have ordered that for two years more the Training College for men should train up 450 students in all, 90 of whom would be matriculates. The output of the Female Training College has also been increased.
- (iv) Six deputy inspectors of schools were deputed to the Punjab to study the working of compulsion and visit training institutions.

- (v) The powers of district educational committees were extended, so that they might be in close touch with problems relating to elementary education in their areas.
- (vi) The Vernacular Education Code and the rules framed in accordance with it were revised and published in the Adnyapatrika.
- (vii) An impetus was given to the development of the rural library movement : 100 new libraries are to be opened every year so that every village with a school may also have its library.
- (viii) Mr. K. Natrajan, editor " Indian Social Reformer" was awarded the Sayajirao Gaekwad prize of Rs. 1,000 with an annuity of Rs. 1,200 for his work in social reform. Sir Radhakrishnan, M. A., Ph. D., Vice Chancellor, Andhra University was selected a lecturer for the Golden Jubilee Memorial lectures for the year 1931-32.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

679. The total number of educational institutions at the end of the year was 2,643 as against 2,753 Educational institutions. of the preceding year. The decrease in the number of institutions was mainly due to the amalgamation of the small schools with adjoining schools. The total number of pupils attending these institutions was 2,53,664 as against 2,43,585 of the last year showing an increase of 10,079 on the whole. The efforts of the department to enforce the Compulsory Act strictly are meeting with success; in the last two years the number of children in school has increased by 22,030. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 12.8 and the percentage of girls 7.8. The apparent decrease in the percentages is due to the adoption of the census figures of 1931,

BARODA STATE

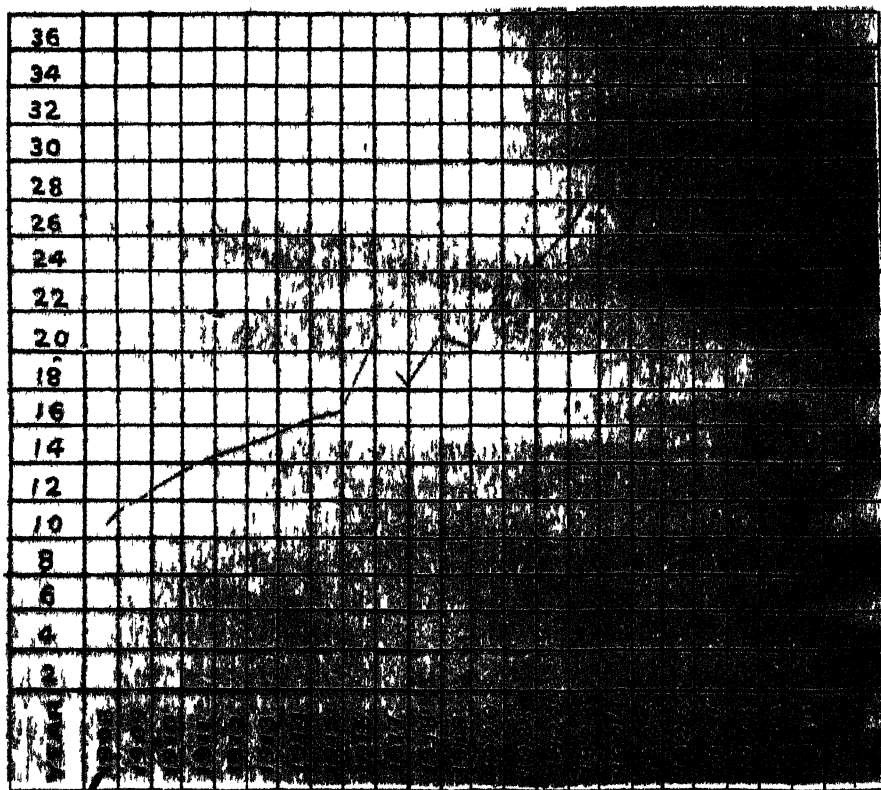
EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE

DIAGRAM SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS

IN

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN LACS OF RUPESS

LACS



The following table shows the total number of English and vernacular institutions and the number of pupils attending them :—

Serial No.	Name of the institution.	Number of institutions.	Number of boys.	Number of girls	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ENGLISH EDUCATION.					
(Government institutions).					
1	The College.	1	945	33	978
2	High schools for boys.	14	5,707	31	5,738
3	High school for girls.	1	...	724	724
4	A. V. schools and classes.	28	3,215	94	3,309
(Aided institutions).					
5	High schools for boys.	9	3,133	18	3,151
6	A. V. schools and classes.	10	788	...	788
(Registered institutions).					
7	A. V. schools and classes.	35	1,405	...	1,405
	Total ...	98	15,193	900	16,093
VERNACULAR EDUCATION.					
8	Training College for men.	1	450	...	450
9	Training College for women.	1	...	234	234
10	Government vernacular schools for boys (both higher and lower).	2,102	1,39,298	52,516	1,91,814
11	Government schools for girls (both higher and lower).	317	150	36,835	36,985
12	Kalabhavan.	1	574	...	574
13	Other institutions (both Government and private).	106	5,087	2,427	7,514
14	*Boarding houses, music schools, and the orphanage.	12 4 1	...	*As the students of these institutions attend ordinary vernacular schools they are not counted.	
	Total ...	2,545	1,45,559	92,012	2,37,571
	Grand total ...	2,643	1,60,752	92,912	2,53,664

Over and above the institutions shown above as giving instruction in English there are seven mixed schools where the lowest classes of the English course are combined with the higher classes of the vernacular course. These schools are at Attarsumba, Bahadarpur, Gangadhara, Mahuwa, Sonwadi, Varvala and Beyt. They were attended by 610 pupils as against 576 pupils of the preceding year. Thus there were 105 institutions imparting instruction in English. The total number of pupils in them was 16,703 (15,795 boys and 908 girls) as against 14,397 in the preceding year.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

680. The Baroda College was established in the year 1882 and has been recognised for all courses in Arts and Science by the Bombay University. Principal Burrow was in charge during the year. The number of pupils on the roll was 978 including 33 girls as against 911 of the preceding year. There was a large increase in the admissions to the Intermediate Science and B.Sc. classes in June 1930 which necessitated the appointments of temporary additional staff in the chemistry department.

681. The examination results were satisfactory and compared favourably with the general university results. The passes in the B. Sc. examinations were specially good.

682. The Baroda College training corps continued on efficient lines. The number of cadets at the beginning of the year was 136. There were 23 parades in the first term and 24 in the second. The cadets were given training in square drill, rifle exercises, extended order drill, bayonet fighting etc.

683. The University arranged to hold a physical training camp at Panchgani for three weeks during October 1931. The College sent a batch of 21 students to this camp under Prof. Mukerjee. The students obtained certificates at the end of the course and one of them was given a special decoration.

684. Compulsory physical training was introduced in the college during the year. Training has been made compulsory for the first year students and voluntary for those in the higher classes. Mr. M. M. Upadhyaya, B. A., who has received training in physical culture in the Y. M. C. A. Madras, has been appointed physical instructor, Prof. Apte works as director of physical training and professors Mukerjea, Wadia, Bhatt and Dhodapkar as assistant directors.

685. The Students' Union provided funds for games-cricket, tennis, hockey, football etc. The Union also maintained a reading room and gave a financial help to the debating society and the literary and scientific societies. The college magazine was issued regularly and contained interesting matter.

686. The following table shows the expenditure and receipts of the college :—

Year.	Expenditure	Receipts.	Net cost of education on each pupil.
1	2	3	4
1931-32... ..	1,87,985- 0- 1	95,333- 6- 0	94-11- 3
1930-31... ..	1,75,190-13- 6	90,294- 8- 0	93- 3- 0
1929-30... ..	2,05,869- 0- 0	75,913- 0- 0	153- 6-11

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

687. The number of Government high schools continued to be the same as in the previous year i.e. 15 including the Maharani Girls' High School, Baroda. Besides these, there were 9 aided high schools, viz. 3 in Baroda and one each at Navsari, Gandevi, Vaso, Dharmaj, Nar and Kadi.

688. The number of Government Anglo-vernacular schools including mixed schools was 30 and that of aided schools was 5. There were besides 4 higher standard classes, 6 unaided and 29 unaided Anglo-vernacular schools and classes.

689. The number of pupils in the Government high schools, Anglo-vernacular and mixed schools at the end of the year was 10,381 and in aided and unaided schools and classes 5,344 making a total of 15,725 including 849 girl students.

690. There are in all 19 aided schools; 9 high schools, 5 A. V. schools and 5 classes. The total grant-in-aid given to them amounted to Rs. 44,719 as against Rs. 49,658 during the last year.

691. The Maharani Girls' High School has a hostel attached to it. During the year, the number of inmates was 75. Besides, hostels have been attached to the high schools at Patan, Visnagar and Mehsana and are maintained by Government. The total expenditure on these amounted to Rs. 8,150-3-9 during the year. There are five hostels attached to other schools, maintained on the grant-in-aid basis. The grants to these hostels amounted to Rs. 2,045 during the year.

692. The department has tried a scheme amalgamating primary standards V & VI with secondary standards I, II & III and there are at present 7 such mixed schools.

693. The introduction of visual instruction and demonstration lessons, introduction of manual training in the Amreli, Patan and Petlad high schools, circulation of educational magazines and journals and of important books on education, nature study, tree-planting, were some of the steps taken by the department to make secondary education efficient.

694. The aggregate annual amount of the State scholarships at the Baroda College and the secondary schools of the State was Rs. 20,875-12-0. This included (i) two scholarships sanctioned for commercial study at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, (ii) 'Seva Kadar' scholarships awarded to the children of Government servants, (iii) a sum of

Rs. 1,800 paid annually to the Deccan Maratha Association for awarding scholarships to Maratha girls and (iv) other scholarships sanctioned in the Secondary Education Code.

Besides these, Rs. 4,366 were expended on Shrimant Sayaji Rao Maratha scholarships to 27 scholars. This amount is derived from the interest realised on the donation of Rs. 1,00,000 made by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the spread of the higher education amongst Marathas.

The department paid Rs. 1,372-2-7 from the Maratha Scholarship Fund and Rs. 5,146-14-3 from the Shiledari Fund as scholarships to 14 students of Shiledars, during the year.

695. The following table shows the expenditure and receipts under the head of the English education during the last three years :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
1	2	3
1931-32	5,08,845- 1-11	1,81,865- 8- 7
1930-31	5,16,138-14- 9	1,85,545-10- 0
1929-30	5,01,567- 0- 0	1,79,749- 0- 0

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

696. Technical education is imparted in the following institutions :—
Sources of technical education.

- (1) Kalabhavan at Baroda.
- (2) District industrial schools at Petlad, Patan, Amreli and the aided J. N. Tata Hunnarshala at Navsari, and
- (3) The juvenile reformatory, Baroda.

697. The central technical institute popularly known as "Kalabhavan" was established in 1890. Mr. C. H. Vora, B. A., A. M., I. C. E., continued to work as Principal. The work of the institute is divided into eight different branches of study, each under a qualified head. There are two types of courses in each branch

of study, (i) a higher diploma course for which instruction is given in English and (ii) a lower certificate course for artisans in which vernacular is the medium of instruction. The following table shows the number of students in different branches of study:—

Serial No.	Branch of study.	Number of students in			3 years' average.
		1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mechanical Engineering ...	118	117	120	118.3
2	Electrical Engineering ...	78	68	78	74.6
3	Civil Engineering ...	81	87	115	94.3
4	Chemical Technology ...	78	60	39	59
5	Weaving Technology ...	103	89	68	87.3
6	Art ...	61	54	56	57
7	Architecture ...	38	41	41	40
8	Commerce ...	15	21	9	15
	Total ...	574	537	526	545.5

The increase is specially noticeable in Electrical Engineering and Chemical and Weaving Technology, Civil Engineering and Commerce show a slight fall.

698. The following table shows the proportion of students belonging to the Baroda State to those coming from outside:—

Classification of students according to residence.

Serial No.	Province of residence.	Years.			
		1931-32.		1930-31.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Baroda State ...	264	46	263	50
2	Bombay Presidency. (Including Indian states in the area).	218	38	194	36
3	Other parts of the country ...	92	16	78	14
	Total ...	574	100	537	100

699. It is interesting to note the variations in the number of Baroda State students attending Kalabhavan. In 1910 it was 272 which came to 62 per cent of the total. This number kept on decreasing till 1919 in which it was only 57 out of the total of 284 or 20 per cent only. Since then the number has kept on increasing. This increase is gratifying as it shows the growing interest in technical education in Baroda.

700. The work of calico printing department was satisfactory during the year. It sent 6 scholars to learn practical work in dyeing and printing. A block-engraving class was newly opened this year.

701. The Kalabhavan workshop is organised on a semi-independent basis. Besides supplying steam power and materials required for the work of the students, it accepts orders for school and office furniture and does a certain amount of foundry and other mechanical job-work and thus provides facilities to students for practical work. The total value of the work turned out during the year came to Rs. 37,344-12-7 as against Rs. 33,288-10-0 in the previous year.

702. The total expenditure on Kalabhavan including workshop came to Rs. 1,26,172-14-0 as against Rs. 1,34,090-2-4 of the previous year. The total income during the year came to Rs. 33,732-4-0 as against Rs. 28,559-8-2 in the preceding year.

703. There are at present three industrial schools located at Petlad, Patan and Amreli. They impart instruction in weaving, dyeing and carpentry, the last of which is combined with the work in higher primary standards. These industrial subjects are also taught in the second and third standards of the N. K. High School, Petlad. At the end of the year the

Pellad, Patan and Amreli industrial schools had 451, 651 and 270 pupils respectively as against 387, 655 and 279 pupils in the preceding year. The only aided technical school in the State is the J. N. Tata Hunnarshala at Navsari. It had 72 students as against 87 of the preceding year. The subjects taught were Mechanical Engineering, Cabinet Making and Drawing. The Government give an annual grant of Rs. 3,400 to this institution.

704. The Baroda juvenile reformatory continued to be under the control of the Principal, Kalabhavan. At the end of the year there were 12 inmates as against 9 of the previous year. In addition to the standard primary course, the boys were taught carpentry and wood work. Practical instruction in agriculture and gardening was also given. The expenditure for the year came to Rs. 3,049-14-6 as against Rs. 3,005-3-4 of the previous year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

705. The attention of the officers of the department was concentrated on the eradication of the evil of stagnation in primary schools. The working of the compulsory system of education was closely watched and the difficulties arising out of it were discussed at conferences which have become an important feature of the department's activities. At the conference held at Patan in May 1932 the subjects discussed were, among others, revision of compulsory village school buildings, gymnasium teaching, enlisting of local interest in village schools, redistribution of the work of inspection of village schools, lapse into illiteracy etc.

706. The policy of amalgamating small and inefficient Antyaj and other schools with adjoining schools was steadily pursued. The total number thus amalgamated in the year was 114. Small schools with single teachers or two teachers are inefficient and amalgamation has resulted in better teaching under closer supervision.

707. During the year greater care was taken in preparing the lists of school-going children.

Effective work in the enrolment of children.

The new lists show an increase of 7,197 pupils over the last year's lists, the total number of pupils in Government primary schools being 2,28,799. The total number of pupils in all Government and private schools was 2,37,571 as against 2,29,764 in the previous year. Though the total number of pupils has increased by 10,079 the percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school going age was 77.1. The decrease in the percentage is only apparent as it is due to the adoption of the census figures of 1931. If the percentage of pupils is counted on the old census figures it would come to 88.1. As a result of the strict measures taken for the enrolment of the children of school-going age, the number of pupils which was 2,05,931 in 1928-29 has risen to 2,37,571 showing an increase of 31,640 pupils in the last three years.

708. The efficiency of elementary education depends largely—nay almost entirely—on the qualifications of the teaching staff. In the

Efficiency of teachers.

year there were 6,239 teachers in elementary schools. The following table shows the number of trained teachers:—

Qualifications.	1931-32.		Total.	1930-31.		Total.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Third year trained teachers.	954	248	1202	820	212	1032
Second year trained teachers.	828	43	871	792	46	838
First year trained teachers.	1906	65	1971	1979	70	2049
Total ...	3688	356	4044	3591	328	3919

709. The number of untrained teachers has decreased slightly. They are about 35 per cent

Measures adopted to bring about efficiency.

of the total number of teachers in primary schools. More than half of them have put in over ten years' service.

The following steps have been taken to (i) improve the quality of training and (ii) increase the proportion of trained teachers :—

- (i) It has been decided to increase the number of admissions in the training colleges so that the output of trained teachers may be equal to the annual vacancies in the department.
- (ii) To ensure that the candidates of the training college possess adequate qualifications, an entrance examination has been prescribed.
- (iii) The 18 months' training course being found too short the minimum duration of training has been raised to two years.
- (iv) Changes have been made in the curriculum of the training colleges, the aim being to make the teachers fit for village life.
- (v) Teachers in the training colleges are deputed to other parts of India to visit educational institutions and to acquaint themselves with the system of elementary education there. During the year six deputy inspectors were deputed to the Punjab for this purpose.
- (vi) Refresher courses have been introduced for teachers already in service. To these courses are admitted not only untrained teachers but also trained teachers who left the training college some years since.
- (vii) Leaflets on elementary education and translations of useful reports published on general aspects of elementary education in other parts of India were circulated among officers of the department and teachers of the training colleges. Articles on the following subjects were published in the *Kelavani Vibhag Adnyapatrika*

which is intended for all teachers in elementary schools:—

- (a) The teacher and the village uplift work.
 - (b) Stagnation and wastage.
 - (c) The school and library.
 - (d) Social service.
 - (e) Preparation of notes for lessons.
- (viii) Special promotions and bonuses were given to efficient teachers. During the year an amount of Rs. 1,900 was distributed as bonus amongst 95 teachers. 11 teachers were given special increments. Inefficient teachers who could not improve were weeded out.

710. Seven temporary posts of deputy inspectors which were sanctioned in 1929 were made permanent.

Seven posts of deputy inspectors made permanent.

711. The cumulative effect of all these measures cannot become apparent at once. Results of permanent value can be secured only after these reforms have worked for some years. However, the following tables showing the amount of wastage and stagnation may be found interesting.

Effect of the measures taken.

Table showing the distribution of children according to standards.

Year.	Infant class	First Std.	Second Std.	Third Std.	Fourth Std.	Percentage of the 4th std. to infant class.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1931-32	72,171	59,070	41,000	30,482	23,309	32.2
1930-31	72,840	59,540	38,764	30,014	21,480	29.4
1929-30	69,834	46,923	36,432	25,905	19,104	28.0
1928-29	69,381	46,933	31,733	23,689	17,378	25.3

Year.	Standard.	Pupils.	Percentage of wastage.	Percentage of stagnation from class to class.
1	2	3	4	5
1927-28	Below.	77,859	...	...
1928-29	First.	46,955	39.7	39.7
1929-30	Second.	36,452	53.2	13.5
1930-31	Third.	30,014	61.4	17.6
1931-32	Fourth.	23,309	67.8	22.3

712. The village library system consisting of taluka, village and travelling libraries constituted a useful supplement to compulsory education in the State. It has been found that there is practically no lapse into illiteracy in villages in which there are libraries. The Government have, therefore, recently ordered that 100 new village libraries should be opened every year, the ideal being to have a library in every village with a primary school.

713. The special institutions include the Ayurvedic Pathashala at Patan, the three industrial schools at Petlad, Patan and Amreli; the Rajkiya Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya at Baroda, five Sanskrit schools and 2 schools for the deaf, dumb and blind at Mehsana and Baroda. These are attended by 2,570 pupils. Besides, there are 11 private special institutions attended by 512 pupils. The department also maintains an orphanage at Amreli with 27 inmates during the year and the jail school attached to the Central Jail for the benefit of the convicts. Besides, there were 8 private Sanskrit schools at different places in the State.

The following table shows the number of institutions and the number of pupils attending them :-

Year.	Government boys' schools,		Government girls' schools,		All other institutions.		Total.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1931-32	2,102	1,91,814	317	36,985	126	8,772	2,545	2,37,571
1930-31	2,228	1,35,134	311	86,468	117	8,162	2,656	2,29,764
1929-30	2,233	1,28,903	307	77,561	126	9,077	2,666	2,15,541

714. The total number of kindergarten schools during the year was 15 as against 19 in the previous year. These schools were attended by 1,518 pupils as against 1,529 of the previous year.

715. The total number of Government girls' schools was 317 as against 311 of the previous year and the number of girls reading in them was 36,835 as against 38,986 of the previous year. Besides these, there were 55,177 girls attending the mixed and private schools, making the total of 92,012 as against 89,244 in the preceding year—an increase of 2,768.

716. The Zanana class in Baroda has 54 students as against 65 of the previous year. Besides this there was a privately managed class at Petlad having 25 students as against 22 of the previous year.

717. There were 90 Government Antyaj schools for the education of the depressed classes. The number of pupils attending them was 5,062, (3,035 boys and 2,027 girls) as against 10,268 of the preceding year. The decrease in the number of pupils is due to the amalgamation of Antyaj schools with the Gujarati ones. In addition to these there were 15,841 pupils attending Gujarati and other schools thus making a total of 20,903 pupils belong-

ing to these communities as against 18,388 in the preceding year. The Government continued to supply books and other requisites to these children. Some of them were boarded and lodged at Government expense in the Antyaj boarding houses. 33 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 132 a month were awarded to Antyaj children in primary schools and 21 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 99 a month were awarded in secondary schools. In the training colleges and other special institutions preference is given to deserving Antyaj students for admissions and other concessions such as freeship etc. The Antyaj boarding houses at Baroda, Patan, Navsari and Amreli had 45, 15, 25 and 20 boarders respectively.

718. The education of the boys and girls of the Kaliparaj and other forest tribes living in the sparsely populated tracks has always been a difficult problem. Compulsion was tried but proved unsuccessful as the schools had to be few and far between and teachers from the plains could not be got to work in these areas. The present policy is to give boys and girls good training in the boarding schools, so that when they go back to their villages after completing their studies they might be able to spread education in them. For this purpose 5 Dhanka boarding houses at Songadh, Vyara, Mahuwa, Vakal and Anaval with 114, 91, 25, 50 and 25 boarders are maintained by Government. The girls' boarding house at Songadh is doing satisfactory work. It had 48 girls on the roll. The vernacular schools at Vyara and Songadh had model farms attached to them where the boarders get practical training in agriculture. Instruction in spinning and weaving is also given at Songadh.

719. The total expenditure on these boarding houses amounted to Rs. 40,230-15-9. The net average cost of each Dhanka boarder was Rs. 107-13-8 as against Rs. 137-5-8 in the preceding year. The receipts from farms and other miscellaneous heads were Rs. 1,768-6-6 as against Rs. 2,145-4-1 in the preceding year.

720. Separate provision has also been made for the education of Mahomedans. There were 76 Government and 14 private Urdu schools with 8,474 pupils (5,415 boys and 3,059 girls). In addition to these, there were 10,238 Mahomedan children studying in Gujarati, Marathi and Antyaj schools. The total number of Mahomedan children under primary instruction was 18,712 giving a percentage of 11.9 to their total population of Mahomedans.

721. The education of the Waghers of Okhamandal on lines similar to those adopted in the case of Kaliparaj tribes of Songhad and Vyara was first undertaken in 1920 by starting a Wagher boarding house at Dwarka. The inmates attend the ordinary primary and secondary schools and are also given manual training in the boarding house itself. The number of the boarders during the year was 29 as against 31 of the previous year.

722. For the encouragement of religious instruction among the students of the depressed classes, Sheth Jugal Kishor Birla of Calcutta generously gave Rs. 15,000 from the interest of which, prizes were distributed among students passing the Gita examination. A committee of three members with the Vidyadhikari as secretary has been appointed for the management of the Birla Fund.

723. The total fines recovered during the year under the Compulsory Act from defaulting parents amounted to Rs. 1,07,839-13-3. 65 per cent of the fines are set apart for the construction of school buildings and the remaining 35 per cent are utilised in helping poor and deserving students in primary schools by grant of scholarships.

724. The total expenditure on all primary schools amounted to Rs. 20.37 lakhs as against Rs. 20.22 lakhs in the preceding year,

725. The Training College for men at Baroda continued to be in charge of Mr. G. M. Shah, B. A., LL. B. as Principal.

726. The number of students in the college was 450, the same as in the previous year. The following table shows the number of students according to classes at the end of the year :—

Class.				1931-32	1930-31
1				2	3
(a) Senior class.					
Teachers deputed from schools	...			12	26
New candidates	...	...	...	33	8
Outsiders paying fees	...	...	...	...	2
Matriculates	...	...	...	90	111*
(b) Junior class.					
Teachers from schools	...	...	...	123	123
Private candidates	...	...	...	57	45
(c) Preparatory class.					
Teachers from schools,	...	...	...	133	75
Private candidates	...	...	...	2	60
Total...				450	450

*This number having been taken up from 1-8-31, was not included in the last year's report.

727. Owing to the change in the policy in regard to training of teachers, the number of admissions was doubled. The total expenditure on the Training College for men amounted to Rs. 74,379. This includes a sum of Rs. 33,447 spent from the Compulsory Education Act fines. The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 43,721.

728. Mrs. Snehlata Pagar, A.M.B.S. (Columbia) continued to be the Principal of the Training College for women.

729. The number of women teachers under training in the college at the end of the year was 234 as against 179 of the previous year. The following table shows the number of students in each class :—

Class.				1931-32	1930-31
1				3	4
Senior class...	...	...	...	25	26
Junior class...	...	...	...	66	30
First year class	...	...	...	74	67
Preparatory class	...	...	...	69	56
Total...				234	179

730. The number of boarders in the boarding house attached to the institution was 102 as against 80 in the previous year.

Hostel attached to the
Female Training College.

731. Special refresher classes were conducted in the college in October 1931, and May 1932; advantage was taken of these classes by 9 first year trained women teachers including untrained ones and 30 second year and third year trained women teachers.

Important events.

732. The total expenditure on the Training College for women amounted to Rs. 22,195 as against Rs. 22,455 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

733. Gymnasium teachers are attached to important primary and secondary schools. The number of such institutions was 76 during the year. In other institutions physical instruction was imparted by the class teachers themselves—they having received this training while in the training colleges. Besides this, the Government sanctioned Rs 8,000 for giving grants by way of encouragement to private gymnasiums. The graduates that were sent to the Y.M.C.A. at Madras last year returned to Baroda having completed their course.

Physical culture.

734. As an encouragement to the cause of physical education an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 is given to the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana in aid of the All India Athletic Tournaments held by this institution. The tournaments attracted large numbers of competitors from all parts of India.

735. The central school of Indian music at Baroda along with the music schools and classes in the districts continued to be in charge of Mr. H. R. Doctor, B A., B.Sc. as Principal and the Director of Amusements. He is assisted by musicians of high reputation. It had 306 students on the roll as against 209 of the previous year. The music schools at Dabhoi, Navsari and Amreli had 385 pupils. There were also 17 music classes in different primary and secondary schools. Scholarships of an aggregate value of Rs. 83 a month were distributed among students. The total expenditure on music schools amounted to Rs. 14,703 as against Rs. 15,070 in the preceding year.

LIBRARIES.

736. The library department continued to be in charge of Mr. Newton Mohan Dutt F. L. A. He was assisted by Mr. M. N. Amin and a staff of librarians.

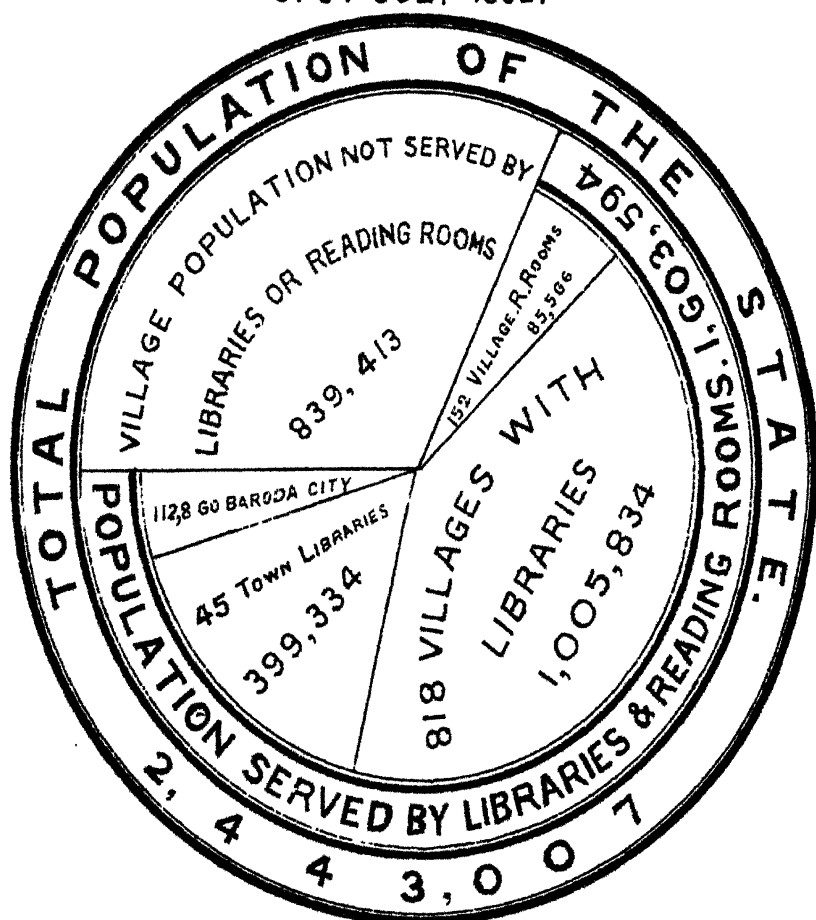
737. The department is divided into two divisions (1) the central library, and (2) the country library branch.

738. The central library comprises the lending, reference and Mahila libraries, the children's play-room, the newspaper reading room, the bindery and the general office. It had 99,586 books in the beginning of the year and 1,03,044 at the close of the year, the number of accessions being 4,230 and that of books discarded 772.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

DIAGRAM SHOWING POPULATION OF THE STATE
SERVED BY LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

31 ST JULY 1932.



TOTAL POPULATION SERVED	65-64 %
TOTAL POPULATION NOT SERVED	34-36 %
TOWN POPULATION SERVED	100-00 %
VILLAGE POPULATION SERVED	56-68 %
VILLAGE POPULATION NOT SERVED	43-32 %
418 VILLAGES HAVING SCHOOLS BUT NEITHER READING ROOMS NOR LIBRARIES WITH POPULATION	264,965

739. The total number of books circulated during the year came to 1,10,427 as against 1,19,858 of the previous year. The following table gives figures of the circulation of books :—

Year.	Number of working days.	English.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Hindi and other books.	Total	Average per dw.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1931-32	273	29,341	46,747	32,365	1,277	1,11,730	404.40
1930-31	274	27,864	53,722	33,939	2,333	1,17,858	437.4
1929-30	271	27,751	50,697	34,363	1,902	1,14,713	423.2

740. The following are some of the important activities worth mentioning in the working of the central library :—

Important activities of the library department.

- (i) A portion of the central library building was set apart for the Mahila library and the children's play-room. 14,720 books were circulated by this section as against 15,720 in the previous year. The number of visitors at the children's play-room and the Mahila library was 30,475 as against 28,583 of the last year and the number of books read 6,789, 90 more than in 1930-31.
- (ii) The book-bindery branch, an important adjunct to the library, bound and repaired 2,838 and 3,878 books respectively.
- (iii) The stock taking staff traced out 524 missing books.
- (iv) During the year, the library received three library students who, besides learning library work, rendered useful assistance to the cataloguing staff.

741. Aided libraries are grouped in three classes, (1) district, (2) town and (3) village libraries (which include Mahila and children libraries) and they receive annual grants of Rs. 700, Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively from Government. An equal amount is received from the prant panchayat and the local inhabitants. The following table shows the number of such libraries in the State :—

Year.	District and town libraries.	Village libraries.	Ladies and children libraries.	Reading rooms.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32	45	818	12	180	1,055
1930-31	45	718	10	216	989
1929-30	45	697	1	196	939

The number of town and district libraries remained the same while that of the village libraries is steadily increasing every year.

742. The system of village libraries is a necessary adjunct to the system of compulsory education in the State. This year the Government ordered that 100 new libraries should be established every year until every village having a school is provided with a library. It is hoped to complete the programme within 6 years. These libraries assist in preventing relapse into illiteracy of children who receive primary education under the Compulsory Act.

743. All the 45 district and town libraries, 69 village libraries, 3 Mahila and 2 children's libraries have buildings of their own, thus bringing the total number of libraries having independent buildings to 105 as against 64 in the previous year.

744. A noteworthy event of the year was the opening of the Mahila library at Amreli, the first of its kind in the mofussil for which Rs 7,000 were specially sanctioned by the Government last year. The credit for this is due to Mrs. Dhare who convened a meeting of people and raised a substantial fund of about Rs. 19,000. The library is freely used by the ladies of the town and is a centre of many useful activities. The example of Amreli has given an impetus to similar efforts in other towns and the people of Patan collected a fund of Rs. 14,000 and were given a grant of Rs. 7,000 by Government for a building for the Mahila library at that place.

745. A travelling libraries' section circulated 22,067 books among 9,526 readers by sending out 493 boxes in 176 centres including Baroda City as against 15,268 books among 7,001 readers of the previous year. The net stock of books in this section was 20,905.

746. The following table shows the statistics of the working of the libraries in the mofussil :—

Statistics of the working of the libraries in the mofussil.					
Year.	District and town libraries including Mahila libraries and children's section.	Village libraries	Stock.	Circulation	Readers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32 ...	57	818	6,12,406	4,25,811	79,406
1930-31 ...	55	718	5,73,170	4,02,286	75,535

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

747. During the year the oriental institute continued to be in charge of Dr. B. Bhattacharyya, M. A., Ph. D. The Manuscript Superintendent, Mr. Shrigondekar, was relieved of his additional duties in the Devasthan department.

Personnel.

748. The total number of manuscripts at the end of the year numbered 13,735 as against 13,724 in the previous year showing an increase of 11 manuscripts. 2 manuscripts were borrowed for editorial work from different manuscript libraries in India, and 44 manuscripts lent to foreign institutions.

749. In the printed section 404 books were added; 97 by purchase, 231 by exchange and 76 by transfer or gift. Total number of books at the end of the year was 8,602 and the number discarded 553, showing a net total of 8,049 books. During the year 3,600 books were in circulation as compared with 3,466 in the previous year. The number of registered readers was 328.

750. Further progress was made during the year in printing and publishing books in the Gaekwad's Oriental Series. At the end of the year there were 63 books in the list of books published, 17 were in the press and 21 in preparation.

Important publications during the year were (i) Tathagataguhyaka or Guhyasamaj, (ii) Kavyalankarasarasamgraha, (iii) Ahsan-Ut-Tawarikh, (iv) Padmananda Mahakavya, (v) Kalpadrukosa, (vi) Prajnaparamitas. The series continued to maintain the same high standard of scholarship and made original contributions to the study of Indology by publishing valuable manuscript material with introductions embodying upto-date researches.

751. The translation bureau continued to work under the supervision of the Director of Oriental Institute. The work of the preparation and publication of volumes in two series i. e. Shree Sayaji Sahitya Mala and Shree Sayaji Balajnamala continued as usual, the expenditure being met from the interest on Rs. 2,00,000 endowed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the encouragement of vernacular literature. The bureau inaugurated three special series of publications for the Balajnamala; one for mythological personages, the second for historical personages, and the third for historical places in Gujarat and Kathiawad.

752. Among the noteworthy publications, mention may be made of the Marathi translation of the Dighanikaya, Part II, and of the *Bauddhadharman Chikitsa* and Gujarati translations of *Kalavisi Pravarachana* on art, *Vina Sutta Samskriti Dharamani Balyarastha* on religion; *Europna Sikshan Sudharako* on education; *Rigveda Samhita Astaka I* in two parts; and the Hindi translation of *Alamgir ka Patra*.

753. Encouragement continued to be given to new books published by authors. Altogether 175 books were received for encouragement, out of which 91 were in Marathi, 60 in Gujarati, 6 in English, 5 in Hindi, and 3 in Sanskrit were encouraged and 10 books were rejected. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,900.

754. The total expenditure of the oriental institute amounted to Rs. 31,262 as against Rs. 32,043 in the last year. Receipts under sale of books in the G. O. Series came to Rs. 3,119 as against Rs. 3,180 in the last year.

RAJIKYA SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA.

755. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb started this institution in the year 1915 with a view to train purohits, puraniks, shastris and pandits to meet modern requirements and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for its maintenance. During the year, the institution had 24 classes in all and 143 students in the different courses as against 128 in 1930-31. Out of 114 students that appeared for different courses at the last annual examination 74 students came out successful. Scholarships were awarded to deserving students.

756. To spread Sanskrit learning, the Shravan Mas Dakshina examinations have been instituted. The Government have earmarked a sum of Rs. 5,000 in the budget of the department for rewards to candidates who pass in the different subjects with distinction. During the year the syllabus and the rules for the examination were revised.

757. The Patan Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya was started on the 20th June 1922. It has a course of four years' duration and imparts instruction—both theoretical and practical—in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The students are also taught Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery and other subjects by qualified medical practitioners. Diplomas are awarded to students who pass the final examination. During the year there were 79 students under instruction as against 56 in 1930-31. The institution has a boarding house attached to it which accommodates 32 students.

Patan Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya.

BOY SCOUT ORGANISATION.

758. The boy scout organisation continued to be in charge of Mr. B. S. Dave, Scout Commissioner. The movement having extended its scope to the rural areas of the Raj there has been an appreciable increase in the number of cub-packs. The census of the cubs in the Amreli District having increased a new head-quarter was opened at Amreli to guide the movement in that district. The following table shows the progress made during the year:—

Year.	Deesa City	Baroda District.	Navari District.	Mehsana District.	Amreli District.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1931-32 ...	1,759	1,157	1,179	1,664	1,270	7,063
1930-31 ...	1,674	1,043	1,055	1,152	968	5,895

Strength of Scout Troops and Cub-packs in the Raj.

Year.	Troops	Scouts.	Packs.	Cubs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32 ...	78	4,011	125	3,049	7,063
1930-31 ...	74	3,666	84	2,229	5,895

759. The central scout head-quarter held training camps for teachers, hikes and trips for scouts and cubs, in addition to about 200 camps and hikes organised by district troops through private enterprise. 319 campers were trained in the training camps and rallies. The camps were held at Baroda, Navsari, Dwarka, Patan, Shinor, Dabka, Kathor and Ublarat.

760. Social activities are encouraged by the scout organisations. All over the State, scout rendered useful service at fairs and festivals and in propaganda in villages in rural sanitation etc. The scouts in Dhari distributed medicines to over 1,000 patients; those at Masar conducted night schools and systematically disinfected wells and the Navsari scouts visited 500 patients in hospitals.

761. The total expenditure on the scout organisation for the year came to Rs. 10,848 as against Rs. 9,490 of the previous year.

MUSEUM AND PICTURE GALLERY.

762. The museum and picture gallery continued to be in charge of the Curator, Mr. S. Ganguli. The work of preparing new registers on improved lines has been taken on hand and the registration of all exhibits in the industrial arts sections (foreign and Indian) has been completed. Descriptive labels have been prepared in English and Gujarati for all the zoological specimens. Printed fabrics (woollen, silk and cotton), antique and modern, have been classified and labelled. A lecture on Indian paintings was delivered by the Curator to the students of the Kalabhavan.

763. The Curator during a tour to Calcutta procured for the museum a valuable collection of zoological exhibits, 47 in number as free gifts, from the Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta. New acquisitions were made in the year in all the departments.

764. Visitors and students numbered 2,23,377 as against
 2,28,134 in the preceding year. Among
 distinguished visitors were Lady Chet-
 wode and the members of the Indian States Enquiry
 Committee.

765. The total expenditure of the two institutions for the
 year amounted to Rs. 57,056 as against
 Rs. 48,711 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER IX.

HEALTH.

A. Medical.

766. The Medical Department continued to be under the control of Dr. R. B. Chandrachud, M. B., F. R. C. S. (London) as Chief Medical Officer. He was assisted by the Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Dr. P.M. Nanavati, L. M. & S., D. T. M. H. (Camb). There were besides, 22 male medical officers, 5 lady doctors, 97 sub-assistant surgeons and 5 lady sub-assistant surgeons, on the medical establishment of the State.

767. The long established policy of His Highness' Government is to see that adequate medical aid is placed within easy reach of all classes of people. To this end a net-work of hospitals and dispensaries has been established throughout the State. The total number of medical institutions in the State including hospitals and dispensaries was 93. The ratio between medical institutions and population stood at one institution to 26,268 persons.

768. The total strength of the medical service was 236. The number of trained nurses and midwives was 100.

769. The following table shows the total expenditure and receipts of the department during the last three years :—

Year.	Expenditure. Rs.	Receipts. Rs.
1	2	3
1931-32	6,69,568- 0- 1	77,270- 3- 3
1930-31	6,81,769- 9- 4	80,379- 6- 2
1929-30	6,74,798- 6- 1	1,03,965-10- 3

770. The following table shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients admitted, with the average daily attendance, during the last three years :—

Year	Indoor	Total	Daily average of indoor	Daily average of outdoor
1	2	3	4	5
1931-32	5,52,366	5,92,950	495.253	10,894.69
1930-31	7,07,345	7,78,580	461.312	9,413.09
1929-30	7,62,117	7,14,532	404.431	8,660.86

771. The following table shows the total number of patients treated according to castes during the last three years :—

Year	Hindu	Muslim	Pariahs	Other religious	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32	7,51,147	1,77,600	7,034	7,003	5,92,950
1930-31	6,55,650	1,10,337	7,333	3,552	7,78,580
1929-30	1,5,11,7	7,311	4,241	7,14,532	

772. The following table shows the surgical operations, major and minor, performed in the whole Raj during the last three years:—

Year	Surgical operations (major and minor) in the whole Raj.
1	2
1931-32	50,626
1930-31	50,640
1929-30	50,909

773. The following table shows the most common diseases for which patients sought medical relief and treatment in the hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the last three years :—

Name of the disease	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30
1	2	3	4
Malarial fever	2,11,592	1,41,693	1,79,771
Diseases of skin	62,165	50,023	52,350
„ of eye	55,304	75,972	72,111
„ of ear	51,751	41,564	35,017
„ of nose	4,141	3,245	2,523
„ of throat and other respiratory organs	45,724	35,414	32,332
Local injuries	31,004	27,461	25,337
Diseases of nervous system... ..	17,056	16,230	15,000
„ of intestinal worms	7,773	5,115	7,177
Dyspepsia	23,624	25,777	23,076
Rheumatic affections	15,015	15,006	14,762
Dysentery	14,222	11,004	11,775
Venereal diseases	7,503	6,215	6,625
Tubercular diseases	2,119	2,065	2,821

774. The total number of beds available in the hospitals and dispensaries was 711, and the number of beds utilised during the year was 495.

Beds available in the Raj.

THE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

775. The State General Hospital of Baroda is a fully equipped institution having at its head Dr. R. B. Chandrachud, M.B., F.R.C.S. (London) as Principal Medical Officer. The following branches, in charge of specialised medical officers, were attached to it :—

State General Hospital and its adjuncts.

- (i) Bacteriology,
- (ii) Radiology,

- (iii) Dentistry,
- (iv) Optical, and
- (v) Midwifery.

776. The following table shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients admitted at the State General Hospital with an average daily attendance during the last three years.

Year	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Daily average of indoor.	Daily average of outdoor.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32	4,530	64,928	69,518	217.5	797.4
1930-31	4,276	54,392	58,668	213.5	729.3
1929-30	4,155	51,316	55,261	203.9	589.8

777. The following table shows the number of surgical operations—major and minor—performed at the State General Hospital during the last three years.

Year.	Surgical operations (major and minor) at the State General Hospital
1	2
1931-32	12,928
1930-31	11,999
1929-30	15,521

778. The Zander institute for treatment by medico-mechanical apparatuses and hot-air baths in cases of diseases and injuries to joints muscles and in cases of deformities, the inhalatorium for giving treatment in cases of affections of the nose, throat and larynx and of asthma and chronic bronchitis, are branches of the X-ray department attached to the State General Hospital.

779. The following table shows the number of patients both indoor and outdoor treated at the X-ray department of the State General Hospital during the last three years:—

Year.	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Total	Total income Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1931-32	2,063	1,626	3,689	3,206-0-0
1930-31	4,556	2,009	6,565	35,550-0
1929-30	2,201	1,672	3,873	2,634-0

780. Specimens of pathological interest were examined at the laboratory. The following table shows the details of work done :—

Year.	Specimens examined.	Number of injections.	Income from private specimens. Rs.
1	2	3	4
1931-32	8,153	6,611	1,731-0-0
1930-31	7,415	6,322	1,718-0-0
1929-30	5,776	4,000	1,517-0-0

781. The following table shows the number of patients who took anti-rabic treatment:—

Year.	Anti-rabic treatment.	Number of injections.
1	2	3
1931-32	468	6,139
1930-31	358	4,203
1929-30	139	1,598

782. The following table shows the total number of patients admitted and the total number of operations performed and the income to Dental patients' section. Government in the dental branch during the last three years:—

Year.	Number of patients admitted	Number of operations.	Income from private patients accrued to Government, Rs.
1	2	3	4
1931-32	4,318	2,655	1,863-0-0
1930-31	4,526	2,695	2,287-0-0
1929-30	4,633	3,153	1,828-8-0

783. The following table shows the total expenditure and receipts of the State General Hospital during the last three years:—

Year.	Expenditure, Rs.	Receipts, Rs.
1	2	3
1931-32	2,10,291- 0-10	17,691-6-10
1930-31	2,28,751-13-11	20,040-0- 0
1929-30	2,17,4-3- 8- 0	16,166-0- 0

784. The following table shows the total number of mental cases treated at the mental hospital during the last three years:—

Year.	Number of lunatics.	Discharged cured.	Relieved or discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remained.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931-32	79	14	6	3	56
1930-31	82	14	12	3	53
1929-30	95	20	13	8	54

785. The following table shows the number of lepers treated at the asylum during the last three years :—

Year	Total treated.	Relieved.	Absented	Cured	Deceased	Number of lepers treated	Number of lepers treated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1931-32	134	...	72	...	5	54	3, 87
1930-31	122	...	50	...	1	60	2,930
1929-30	111	...	44	...	1	50	2,161

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

786. The following table shows the medico-legal cases involving the analysis of articles of different kinds investigated during the last three years :—

Year	Articles	Medico-legal cases	Miscellaneous with medico-legal cases	Cases of suspected human poisoning.	Food or actual by detected	Water analysed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1931-32	414	112	30	59	20	27	671
1930-31	473	106	35	63	30	65	772
1929-30	339	93	19	60	32	23	566

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR WOMEN.

In the Baroda City.

787. The following table shows the number of cases admitted for delivery at the Sheth Himatlal Shivilal Maternity Home and the Sheth Shantilal Gordhandas Maternity Home, Baroda during the last three years :—

Year.	Sheth Himatlal Shivilal Maternity Home.							Sheth Shantilal Gordhandas Maternity Home.						
	Number of patients admitted.	In-patients (delivered).	Discharged cured.	At request.	Absented or against advice.	Died.	Remained.	Number of patients admitted.	In-patients (delivered).	Discharged cured.	At request.	Absented or against advice.	Died.	Remained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1931-32	1,272	988	1,206	...	28	14	24	703	588	678	4	2	5	14
1930-31	1,121	920	1,080	...	...	6	35	603	460	584	...	...	...	19
1929-30	929	767	897	...	...	12	20	461	354	436	7	8	1	9

In the districts.

788. The following table shows the total number of patients admitted in the maternity homes in the districts during the last three years :—

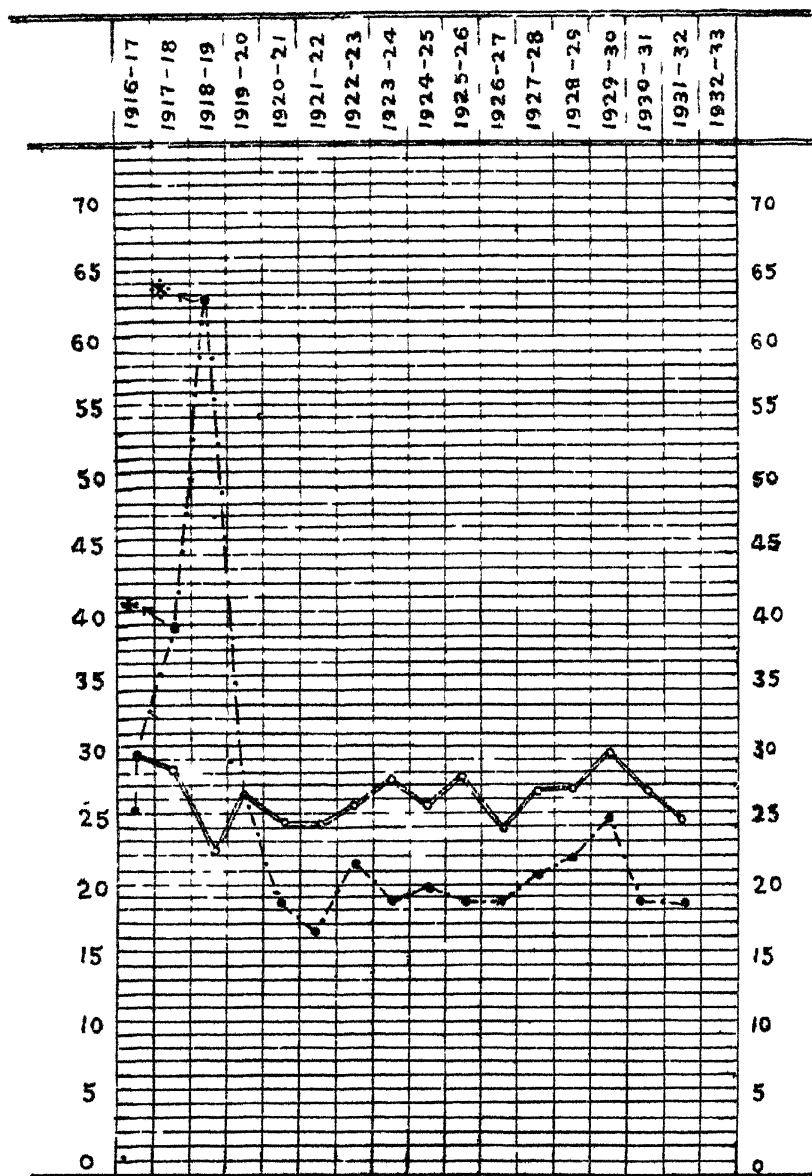
Number of patients admitted in district maternity homes.

Name of the institution.	1931-32.			1930-31.			1929-30.		
	Admitted.	Delivered.	Ante-natal.	Admitted.	Delivered.	Ante-natal.	Admitted.	Delivered.	Ante-natal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dnyanbai Maternity Home, Patan.	335	333	200	296	294	132	275	275	138
Visnagar Maternity Home.	163	71	90	170	43	81	80	67	78
Petlad „	210	188	19	202	162	17	154	132	...
Bhadran „	28	28	...	45	45	...	5	5	...
Amreli „	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BARODA STATE

BIRTH & DEATH RATES PER 1000

— FROM 1916-17 TO 1931-32 —



INFLUENZA *

BIRTH ———

PLAGUE *

DEATH —◆—

N.V. Panjit

D.P.H.D.T.M.&—

— PREPARED BY — R.T.OKE

15 9. 32

— SANITARY COMMISSIONER —

— BARODA STATE. —°

789. The following table shows the number of district midwives and the labour cases conducted by them during the last three years :—

Year	District midwives	Labour cases
1	2	3
1931-32	23	654
1930-31	24	716
1929-30	15	379

AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES.

790. The following table shows the total number of patients admitted and treated in the Ayurvedic dispensaries of the State during the last three years :—

Name of Ayurvedic dispensaries,	1931-32		1930-31		1929-30	
	Number of patients admitted	Number of patients treated	Number of patients admitted	Number of patients treated	Number of patients admitted	Number of patients treated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vadu Ayurvedic dispensary	3,988	15,935	4,644	17,520	5,353	19,710
Karvan "	6,401	25,534	5,535	22,200	5,137	33,249
Kosamba "	3,422	15,350	2,771	13,505	2,601	13,736
Unjha "	8,265	28,956	5,273	33,550	5,100	35,018
Ladol "	4,005	17,146	4,331	18,345	3,937	17,246

B. Sanitation.

791. Mr. N. V. Pandit, Capt. (Hon.), I. M. S., M. B. B. S., D. P. H., D. T. M., etc. worked as Sanitary Commissioner throughout the year, and Dr. R. J. Majmudar, M. B. B. S., D. P. H. (London) worked as Assistant Sanitary Commissioner.

792. The following are among the duties entrusted to the department :—
 Duties.

- (i) annual inspection of A and B class municipalities and village panchayats ;
- (ii) supervision of sanitary works in the State ;
- (iii) supervision of the registration of births and deaths and the compilation of vital statistics ;
- (iv) vaccination ;
- (v) sanitary propaganda by means of lectures, magic lantern and cinema shows, literature and exhibitions ; and
- (vi) recording of meteorological observations.

793. The Sanitary Commissioner toured for 126 days in the year against 120 days in the preceding one. 33 towns and 25 villages were visited as against 23 towns and 17 villages in the previous year.
 Inspection and touring.

In most of the towns visited, informal meetings of the members of the A and B class municipalities were held at which questions relating to sanitation and registration of births and deaths and maternity and child welfare and anti-malaria schemes were discussed and remedies suggested.

CONSERVANCY IN RURAL AREAS.

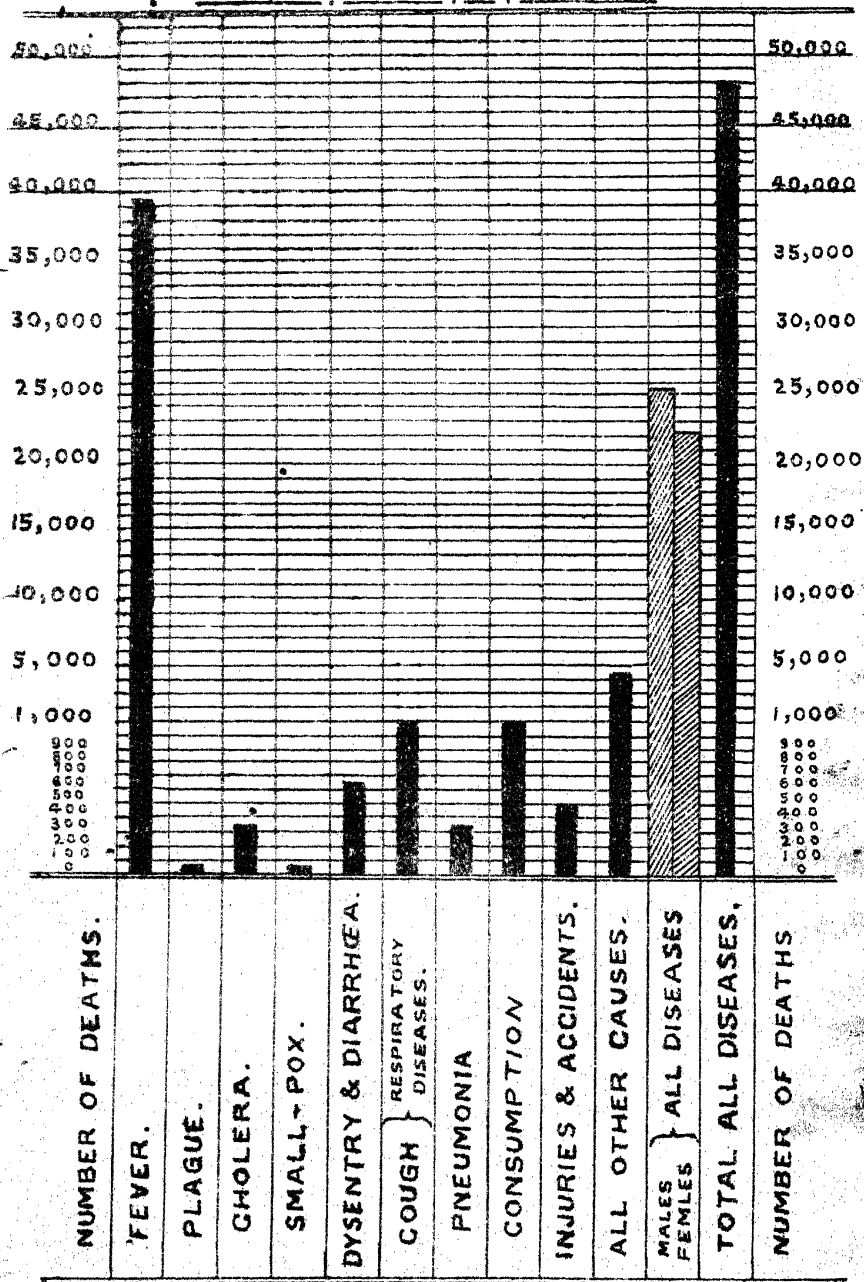
794. Conservancy arrangements in rural areas are under the control of the village panchayats.
 Conservancy arrangements in rural areas.

There are four sanitary inspectors for the State, one for each district. The sanitary inspector of each district in his tours sees that conservancy work is done properly by the village staff, and also makes suggestions to the panchayats for sanitary improvements. He also deals with epidemics when they arise and distributes quinine etc. during the malarial season.

— NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES —

— IN —

— BARODA STATE IN 1931-32 —



— PREPARED BY: — R.T.OKE.
15.9.32

N. V. Pandit

D.P.H.D.T.M. & —

— SANITARY COMMISSIONER —

— BARODA STATE —

VITAL STATISTICS.

795. The following table shows the number of births and deaths during the year :—

Year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of population on	
			births.	deaths.
1	2	3	4	5
1931-32	62,592	48,056	25.6	19.6
1930-31	66,685	41,658	27.2	17.1
1929-30	64,099	55,194	30.1	25.9
1928-29	57,636	48,395	27.1	22.7
1927-28	59,367	45,916	27.9	21.6

These figures show that there was a decrease of 4,093 births and an increase of 6,398 deaths, as compared with 1930-31. The increase in mortality was due to increased prevalence of malaria.

Of the total number of births, 32,937 were of males and 29,655 females; for every 100 female births 111.0 male births were registered.

INFANT MORTALITY.

796. There were 9,994 deaths under one year being a ratio of 149.8 per 1,000 registered births in the year as against 8,638 or a ratio of 129.3 in the previous year. The ratios of male and female deaths were 152.3 and 146.7 respectively as compared with 132.6 and 125.9 in the previous year.

Infant mortality.

The following table shows the details of infant deaths in each district :—

Name of District	Infants under one year.	Ratio per 1000 registered births.
1	2	3
Baroda City	977	236.3
Baroda	3,235	173.2
Mehsana	3,035	121.7
Navsari	1,596	138.9
Amreli	925	153.4
Okhamandal	166	170.1

The highest infant death rate per 1,000 registered births was recorded in the Baroda City (236.3) and the lowest in the Mehsana District (121.7).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Shrimant Mahanani Chinnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League works in the Baroda City. The League employs a lady sub-assistant surgeon and four health visitors and maintains four baby clinic centres.

Between 1st January 1931 to 31st December 1932 the lady doctor examined 744 ante-natal cases and the health visitors paid home visits in 1,697 post-natal cases.

1,184 children were treated in the centres. Milk, food and clothing were given to 592 poor mothers and children at an annual cost of Rs. 3,000. The two health visitors who are qualified midwives conducted 70 labour cases during the period.

- Three new sanitary associations and maternity leagues were formed at Amreli, Patan and Petlad. The sanitary association at Navsari did specially useful work in the year. A grant of Rs. 500 was given to each of the four associations.

DEATH STATISTICS ANALYSIS.

797. Of the total number of deaths 25,652 were registered, and 22,404 of females, that is to say 100 female deaths to 114 male deaths were registered.

The following table shows the causes of deaths :—

Causes of deaths				Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population
1				2	3
Fever	...	...	...	32,224	16.05
Plague	...	...	...	63	0.02
Cholera	...	...	...	363	0.15
Small-pox	...	...	...	64	0.02
Dysentery and diarrhoea	...	...	...	630	0.27
Cough (respiratory diseases)	...	...	...	1,491	0.61
Pneumonia...	...	...	...	362	0.15
Consumption	...	...	...	1,042	0.43
Injuries and accidents...	...	...	...	500	0.24
All other causes	...	...	...	4,233	1.73
Total...				43,056	12.0

Deaths from fevers predominated over those from other diseases forming nearly 81% of the total. The classification is, of course, empirical as the registering staff is untrained. Under fever are grouped all classes of malaria, enteric, and other fevers and in fact all diseases with symptoms of fever.

Malaria is the chief sanitary problem of the State. In addition to the five places surveyed last year, the malaria medical officer completed his survey of the Baroda City during the year and his proposals were before the Government. The antimalarial work done by the Vyara Municipality showed very good results, the incidence of malaria having gone down by at least 50%. The Navsari Municipality also continued its operation with successful results.

VACCINATION.

798. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated primarily and re-vaccinated during the year :—

Year	Primary vaccination			Re-vaccination		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1931-32	38,745	17,155	55,900	2,005	846	3,501
1932-33	35,210	31,514	66,724	5,001	1,724	7,415
1933-34	35,572	31,155	66,727	13,507	3,795	17,392
1934-35	34,576	32,105	66,681	3,021	955	4,576
1935-36	34,512	31,512	66,024	1,014	460	2,404

The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 77,700 against 75,230 in the preceding year; there was an increase of 2,470 vaccinations.

The number of successful primary vaccinations was 73,004 and of re-vaccinations 2,026, the percentage of success being 98.3 and 57.8 respectively.

799. The aggregate fees credited to Government for vaccinating children at their homes was Rs. 437-8-0 against Rs. 445-0-0 in the previous year.

800. The total expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 57,602-4-11 during the year against Rs. 46,342-4-4 in the previous year.

METEOROLOGY.

801. There is a second class meteorological station in the Baroda City. The results of the readings taken at the Baroda College observatory during the year showed that 115.5° F was the maximum temperature recorded in May 1932 and 41.1° F the minimum temperature in February 1932.

802. The barometer average monthly records were highest (29.968) in January 1932 and the lowest (29.462) in July 1931.

Barometer.

803. The prevailing winds during the greater part of the year had north-eastern direction. The daily velocity of wind varied from 14 miles in January 1932 to 404 miles in May 1932. The average daily velocity was 90 miles during the year.

Velocity of wind.

804. The average daily humidity was 47 against 43 in the preceding year.

Humidity

805. The highest temperature recorded in the year was 121° F in May 1932 at the Harij dispensary and the lowest 40° F at the Kalol dispensary in the month of January 1932, and the Becharaji dispensary in February 1932.

Temperature.

806. The highest rainfall recorded in the year was 97 inches and 30 cents at the Mahuwa dispensary and the lowest 19 inches and 19 cents at the Chalala dispensary.

Rainfall.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

- (i) Baby week shows and health exhibitions were held at Kheralu, Palsana and Kodinar: also small exhibitions were held at Sunder, Jagudan, Amaliasan, Vesma, Maroli, Amreli, Ghatwad, Vadnagar, (Kodinar Taluka) Harmadia, Varsada, Tatania, Chavand, Ratanpur and Virpur.
- (ii) The Sanitary Commissioner as one of the honorary secretaries of Shri. Maharani Chimnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League, supervised the work of medical inspection of school children and the work of health visitors in the Baroda City. In the villages outside the city, lectures on maternity, child welfare and sanita-

tion were given with the help of magic lantern slides and cinema films.

- (iii) Special lectures were arranged for the agricultural class and refresher classes for teachers and the students of the Training College in the Baroda City.
 - (iv) Preventive measures for plague were taken in some villages of Petlad Taluka and for cholera in several villages in Vyara, Songhad, Gandevi, Mahuwa and Sankheda talukas by the department.
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CHAPTER X.

CONCLUSION.

807. The foregoing chapters contain a detailed account of the working of the departments of the State. It now remains to give a brief resumé of the main activities of the year.

808. The season was on the whole favourable in the State. In parts of the Amreli district, however, the rains were scanty and the Government had to grant suspensions of revenue and special tagavi advances. The fall in agricultural prices and the effects thereof continued to dominate the financial position of the State. Though there were slight increases in the receipts from land revenue, excise and income-tax, expenditure had to be carefully controlled. There was reduction in the amounts spent on departments like land revenue, the Palace etc. while those spent on education, sanitation, co-operation etc. showed an increase. The total receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 249.43 lakhs and the expenditure excluding adjustments to Rs. 238.89 lakhs; the result of year's working thus showed a surplus of Rs. 10.54 lakhs.

809. The development departments continued to expand their activities. For effective co-ordination, they are placed in charge of a commissioner who is assisted by a committee. This committee is divided into sub-committees each of which deals with a group of inter-related questions. Full meetings are held to discuss principles and policies and to secure co-ordination of effect.

The improvement of cotton is the chief preoccupation of the Agricultural department. Work was continued on the 1027 variety in the Navsari district. To finally determine the

comparative merits of the 1027 and the 1 A types, trials were made at seven centres and the results are being watched with interest. No. 9 cotton was extended in the Baroda district and the Dhulia variety in Amreli. The new check stations established under the Cotton Transport Act to prevent the entry of inferior West Khandesh cottons into the Navsari district worked well. The Cotton Transport Act was made applicable to the Baroda district in the year—a Mahi-Narbada zone being constituted, import of cotton into which was regulated by permits. With the help of the Indian Cotton Committee, research has been commenced on the root rot in cotton, the object being to study the life history of the pathogene and to select strains resistant to the disease. In addition to the work on cotton, propaganda were carried on in Pusa wheat, fruit culture etc. and the manurial experiments of last year extended.

The policy of the Co-operative department is one of consolidation rather than of extension. The number of societies and members, showed an advance and deposits from members, share capital and reserve funds increased. There was a slight decrease in overdues—a gratifying feature in the existing state of prices. Non-credit work was extended—especially societies for consolidation of holdings and sale of cotton. A noteworthy activity was the formation of registered and unregistered students' societies, of which there were 130 with an aggregate membership of 6,769 at the end of the year. The "Gram Jivan" issued by the Central Co-operative Institute maintained its high level of usefulness. On the other hand, there are aspects of the movement which give cause for anxiety—the large proportion of the societies which fall under class C and D and the volume of overdues. The financial side of the movement requires careful watching in the present world depression.

Handloom weaving demonstrations were continued and more improved looms brought into use. Studies were made of the economic condition of weavers in Amreli. Calico printing received an impetus and also lacquer work. The Kalabhavan and the Industries department worked in close touch.

An important event of the year is the starting of a rural reconstruction centre at Kcsamba under Mr. Jacob and directed by the Y. M. C. A. Intensive propaganda and work have been organised in twenty villages, with special emphasis on subsidiary occupations—poultry, bee-keeping, kitchen gardening etc.—and the training of village leaders.

810. The larger industries received an impetus. There were 15 textile factories in the State, two having been added in the year, and all of them did fairly well. The cement factory at Dwarka and the Okha salt works increased their output.

811. The scheme sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to stimulate well-sinking continued to be popular. Loans were issued for 87 wells of which 36 were completed and 50 were in course of construction. One well failed.

812. Mass education occupies an important place among the activities of the State. Compulsion is effective over two-thirds of the area of the State: it has not been applied in the Kaliparaj areas with their scattered hamlets and sparse populations. The problems of stagnation and wastage were attacked along the same lines as in previous years. The stricter enforcement of compulsion led to a larger enrolment of pupils. The policy laid down for improving the quality of education imparted—amalgamation of schools and elimination of single teacher schools; the stiffening of the provisions relating to compulsion and the improvement of the machinery for administering it; increasing the efficiency of the teacher; strengthening of inspection—was steadily pursued. During the year, 114 schools were amalgamated with larger schools in adjoining villages within the distance of a mile. The minimum period of training for teachers was fixed at two years and the admissions to the training schools nearly doubled, so that there might be no need for entertaining untrained teachers. Refresher courses were imparted to nearly 900 teachers and leaflets dealing with such questions as stagnation, wastage and village

libraries were circulated to all teachers. Special bonuses and promotions were given to 106 teachers. Seven deputy inspectors, who were temporary, were made permanent. The boy scout organisation was extended to new areas—especially in village schools. These steps are having a beneficial effect on the quality of instruction.

The network of village libraries in the State is a useful adjunct to compulsory primary education. During the year 100 new village libraries were added bringing the total number of these to 818; the aim is that, in the next few years, every village with a school should also have its library. Experience has shown that where a village has a library there is practically no lapse into illiteracy.

813. The local self-governing institutions of the State—municipal councils, prant panchayats and village panchayats—worked satisfactorily. Local self-government. Three programmes of public utility under execution by prant panchayats require special mention. The first is feeder roads. Of the total of 121 roads covering 392 miles included in the programme, 65 covering 152 miles were completed and 18 with 48 miles were in progress at the end of the year. The second is boring for artesian and subartesian supplies in rural areas. The Mehsana district board did excellent work in this direction. So far, it has sunk 102 bores—40 artesian and 62 subartesian—at a total cost of over Rs. 5 lakhs. The Baroda district board undertook 23 borings in the year. Thirdly, a comprehensive scheme was framed for new wells in villages. This provides for wells in 518 villages in the course of 4 to 5 years. At the end of the year 36 had been completed and 91 were in progress. The prant panchayats have been asked for proposals for completing all the works in two more years.

Among important works in towns should be mentioned the Visnagar water works, the Navsari drainage scheme and the Patan electrical works.

The anti-malarial measures in Baroda, Navsari and Vyara were continued with useful results.

814. In addition to a varied building programme for secondary and elementary schools and hospitals and dispensaries, the Public Works department framed a scheme for trunk roads in the State which was sanctioned in the year and a portion of which was executed. Repairs were carried out to *kans* in Karan taluka. Good progress was made with the Golden Jubilee Science Institute.

815. The Railway department concentrated attention on the reduction of expenditure where possible, without loss of efficiency. During the year, it was decided to take over the Mehsana metre gauge system which is now worked for the State by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. The Kodinar railway was not taken up, though estimates were sanctioned.

816. The Okha Port developed on sound lines. The dispute with the Government of India regarding the Viramgam line and the Port and Salt rights in Gujarat remained unsettled.

The cement and salt works increased their output considerably in the year.

817. The Public Services Commission continued to recruit candidates for the services. The clerks' training class was closed as there was no need for appointing new clerks in the year. The Blue Book quarterly was improved and the facilities provided by the Secretariat library extended. Study circles were formed in connection with the former.

818. The Divorce Act was in force throughout the year. Of the 47 suits brought under the Act, 46 were by persons in whose castes divorces were customary. In only one case was an application made by a person in whose caste the custom did not exist. This was by a Brahmin lady of Kathore and the case was compromised.

The working of the Infant Marriage Act has been reviewed in the body of the report. Its educative value has been established beyond doubt. Most of the marriages below the age limit were among Kolis, Kunbis and other comparatively backward classes. Propaganda have been organised among these people with the help of a Government grant specially made for that purpose.

819. The Indian States' Enquiry Committee visited Baroda in the year and questions concerning the State were placed before them. The Minister also attended the meetings of the Federal Structure Committee in London.

820. In spite of the situation created by the prevalence of the civil disobedience movement in British Gujarat, peace was successfully maintained in the State. The relations between the different communities continued to be harmonious.

GENERAL INDEX.

A .

						PAGE.
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	157, 207
Act, Arms	...	...	...	...	...	67
„ Criminal tribes	...	...	...	...	...	67
„ Infant marriage prevention	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ Maternity Benefit	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ Merchandise Marks	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ Mining...	...	...	...	...	...	153
„ Patents and designs	...	...	...	...	...	161
„ Record of rights over lands	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ Special Marriage	...	...	...	...	...	23
Acts, amending	...	...	...	...	...	23
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	12, 137
Agricultural conference	...	...	...	...	...	137
„ education	...	...	...	...	...	147
„ engineering	...	...	...	...	...	147
„ exhibition	...	...	...	...	...	106, 138
„ propaganda	...	...	...	...	...	145
„ research	...	...	...	...	...	12, 140
„ stations	...	...	...	...	...	141
Aher	...	...	...	...	...	10
Amreli station farm	...	...	...	...	...	143
Anglo vernacular schools	...	...	...	...	...	221
Ankadia branch	...	...	...	...	...	111
Anti-malaria	...	...	...	...	...	132

A—Contd.

	PAGE.
Anti-rabic treatment	249
Autyaj schools	231
Area and population	1, 2
„ of land	97
Army	46
Asylum, leper	251
„ lunatic	250
Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya	242

B

Bank, agricultural	169
„ co-operative	168
„ police	57
Banking unions	168
Barkhali	110
Baroda Blue Book	8
Baroda College	220
Baroda farm	141
Bills	24
Board, conciliation	162
„ development	163
Boiler and factory	156
Boring operations	130, 147
Boundary branch	112
„ convention	113
Boy scout movement	242
Bridges	200
Buildings and roads	194

C

Calico printing	153
Cases, criminal	39
Castrations	148
Central co-operative institute	168

C—Contd.

	PAGE.
Cess local	101, 127
Chart showing birth and death rates	253
" " expenditure on veterinary dispensaries	148
" " financial progress of the co-operative movement	167
" " progress of the co-operative movement	166
Circulars	25
City and district town drainages	198
Class, clerks' training	7
Commerce	149
Committee, Auction	6
" Indian Central Cotton	12
" Indian State's Enquiry... ..	13
" Retrenchment	84
" Review	84
" Service	7
Compensation	115
Compulsory fines	233
Conciliators	39
Conference, Inter departmental	6
Consolidation of scattered holdings	106, 172
Co-operation	165
Coppice-with-standards	185
Cotton sale societies	172
Cotton transport	13, 125
Council, Executive	5
" Legislative	20
Courts, civil and criminal	32
" of wards	78
Courtesies	10

C—Contd.

	PAGE.
Crimes	57
Criminal investigation department	52, 65
Crops, yield of	95
Customs and port dues	123

D

Dairy	144
Demarcation	114
Dental branch	250
Development board	163
Diagram showing the proportion of expenditure on various heads	87
„ „ the progress of libraries and reading rooms	237
„ „ the educational expenditure	219
„ „ the boring of successful wells	147
„ „ the number of deaths from princi- pal causes	255
„ „ the revenue and working cost of electric department	188
„ „ the financial condition of the electric department	189
„ „ the total capital outlay, gross earn- ings etc. of the railways	202
Disbursements	85, 87
Divisions, territorial	1
Drainage works	198

E

Education	216
„ agricultural	147
„ collegiate	220

E—Contd.

	PAGE.
Education,	216
" depressed classes	231
" female	231
" forest tribes	232
" mahomedans... ..	233
" musical	236
" of Waghers	17, 233
" police... ..	35
" primary	226
" secondary	221
" technical	223
Electric	188
" installation	162
Enactments	22
Engineering	208
Estates, attached	116
Excise	118
Extradition... ..	11, 15, 72

F

Factories	156
Factory inspection	157
Farms, agricultural... ..	141
" cattle breeding	144
Finance	83
Finger print bureau	66
Force, irregular	48
" regular	47
Forest	177
" plantations	182

F—Contd.

	PAGE.
Fund, Dharmic Sanstha	81
„ fine... ..	215
„ general	81
„ reserve	81

G

Giras	111
Graph showing the variations in rain-fall ...	95
„ „ the capital cost and annual expenditure per mile of different railways	203
Gratuities	85
Guests, State	10

H

Hand loom	154
Hand spinning	155
Health,	245
„ exhibitions	259
• High schools, for boys and girls	221
Hind Vijaya Gymkhana	236
Hospital, Mental	250
„ State General	247
Humidity	259
Huzur Central Office	5
Huzur Kamdar	6
Huzur Nyaya Sabha	28

I

Improvement fellings	185
Inamdars' work	43
Income-tax	100
Indian Central Cotton Committee	12

I—Contd.

PAGE.

Industries,	137, 151
Information bureau	161
Institution, charitable	80
„ educational	218
„ oriental	239
„ religious	80
„ special	230
„ technical	223
„ training clerks	7
„ training teachers	234
Irrigation,	196
„ well	105

J

Jails	74
Jagudan farm	142
Joint stock companies	158
Judiciary	31
Justice	28

K

Karma Sachiv	4
Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat	30
Kindergarten schools	231

L

Laboratory, bacteriological	249
„ chemical	251
Land, area of	97
„ occupation of	98
„ relinquishment of	98
„ revenue	100
„ transfer of	99

L—Contd.

	PAGE.
Legal Remembrancer	21
Legislation	20
Libraries,	236
" secretariat	7
" travelling	239
" village	230
Local boards	127
" cess	101, 127
Locomotives	209

M

Mantra Sachiv	4
Measures, coercive... ..	103
" relief	104
Medical	245
" relief for women	252
Meteorological stations	258
Minister	3
Mul Giras,	111
Municipalities	131
Museum	243

N

Naib Dewans	3
Notifications	25
Nyayamantri	21

O

Observatory	258
Occupation of the people	3
Okha battalion	18
Okha, cement works	151
" Port development	150
" salt works	151

O—Contd.

						Page
Okhamandal, administration	...	...	...	...	...	14
Operations, surgical	...	...	...	...	...	246
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	121
Oriental institute	...	...	...	...	...	239

P

Palace	...	...	...	...	...	10
Panchayats	...	...	...	...	...	38
„ village	...	...	...	...	...	131
Passports	...	...	...	...	...	14
Patients, in-door and out-door	...	...	...	...	...	246
Peace and order	...	...	...	...	...	68
Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	83, 85
Physical culture	...	...	...	...	...	235
Picture gallery	...	...	...	...	...	243
Police,	...	...	...	...	...	50
„ armed	...	...	...	...	...	51
„ mounted	...	...	...	...	...	51
„ railway	...	...	...	...	...	51, 54
„ water	...	...	...	...	...	52, 54
Population	...	...	...	...	...	2
Port dues	...	...	...	...	...	123
„ Okha	...	...	...	...	...	150
Press	...	...	...	...	...	163
Press report branch	...	...	...	...	...	70
Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	74
Protection	...	...	...	...	...	20
Provident fund, railways	...	...	...	...	...	214
Public works	...	...	...	...	...	191

Q

Quarries	187
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

T—Contd.

						PAGE.
Training college for men ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	234
" " " women ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	234
" corps ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	220
Transhipment ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	206
Tribute ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	84

U

Unions, banking	168
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

V

Vaccination	258
Velocity of wind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	259
Veterinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	148
Village boards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	131
" munisifs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	38
Villages, alienated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	96
" Government ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	96
Vital statistics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	255

W

Wards	78
Water supply ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	130, 132
Water works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	132, 197

X

X-ray department	249
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Z

Zanana classes	231
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

